



## HOME NEWS

## Granada TV wins right of Lords appeal over order to name person who leaked steel papers

By Francis Gibb

Granada Television yesterday won leave to challenge in the House of Lords a Court of Appeal ruling that they must name the person who gave them "confidential documents about the British Steel Corporation. The case will be heard on July 14 or 17.

Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Simon, chairman of the House of Lords Appellate Committee, granted Granada leave to appeal on what Lord Diplock said was "a matter of public importance and apparently public interest".

Permit for leave to appeal was opposed by Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC, for British Steel, who said the corporation needed the name of the person who leaked the document as a matter of "considerable urgency".

"British Steel is faced with making important decisions at the moment, and its high officers are unable to have frank discussions among themselves because they do not know whom to trust."

In addition, Mr Hoffmann said, since the leak to Granada

Television, there had been further leaks in the past few weeks to the newspaper *Financial Weekly*. British Steel had obtained undertakings from the publication after further dissemination of information. But the question of identity of the source was being held up pending the outcome of a five-year appeal.

The confidential documents given to British Steel formed the basis of a programme, "The steel papers", broadcast during the steel strike earlier this year. It argued that British Steel's difficulties were not only the result of low productivity, but also of poor management.

British Steel has laid great stress on the fact that it had behaved responsibly, he said. But that was a marginal issue. "What we are concerned with is the behaviour of British Steel employees, and whether in the name of justice we ought to have his identity disclosed."

Mr Patrick Neill, QC, for Granada Television, did not agree that the company had behaved responsibly, and the press had immunity over disclosure of sources, and on the other hand, had taken that immunity away on the grounds there had been a breach of confidence; the very circumstances in which immunity would be required, Mr Neill

said.

Granada had laid great stress on the fact that it had behaved responsibly, he said. But that was a marginal issue. "What we are concerned with is the behaviour of British Steel employees, and whether in the name of justice we ought to have his identity disclosed."

Mr Jenkins' general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who suggested the idea to his TUC colleagues, said yesterday that it could eventually have a membership of more than three million.

Mr Jenkins' plan is to establish what he described as "a social wage forum", with the views of the unemployed being represented forcefully through an organization of which they were members.

In addition, to what unions

leaders see as the need for the unemployed to be properly represented, when they are no longer members of unions, is the fear that with rising unemployment union membership will fall. Several unions, particularly in the public sector, are already experiencing that.

Mr Jenkins put up the idea to the TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, where it was warmly received, and union leaders instructed TUC staff to prepare detailed reports.

A special weekend meeting will probably be called to discuss the outcome of the TUC's investigations, and ASTMS is expected to meet again before June 20 to make a final decision.

If the plan is adopted, the TUC's new role as a pressure group would be carried out alongside its present function of representing the views of affiliated unions.

It would probably be necessary to set up a network of regional offices but it is not clear what the TUC's relationship would be with existing pressure groups such as those representing pensioners and the disabled.

Friends of the Earth went on safari through Knightsbridge, London, yesterday hunting our products they claimed were made with skins hides or parts of endangered animal species.

The hunt met suitably attired in topi, pith helmets, khaki shorts, bush shirts and jungle boots, at the gates of the happy hunting ground known as Harrods. None of the hunters was armed with anything more threatening than cameras, binoculars, leaflets and placards with slogans such as "Help Extinction-Shop Here".

The natives proved surprisingly friendly. A chief in uniform with lapel badges marked security manager ever offered to provide a guide and escort for a party of three.

The hunters were inclined to agree that Harrods was too

tangled a jungle for them to hope to explore at once. Hunt followers, mostly press photographers and television crew,

shot at will while in party

company. "Kindly get out of my shop."

The intrepid hunters retreated in confusion, and only regained their composure when they found the manager of the Bally shoe shop farther along the street willing to listen patiently to a lecture on the evils of selling shoes made of turtle skin (£220) and ostrich skin (£50) while his assistants continued selling them at the front of the shop.

"Ostrich shoes give us the blues," bawled the huntsmen outside. "extinction is forever."

The hunt rampaged on down Brompton Road and Sloane Street, flushing out amid cries of disgust and woe, lynx coats (£12,500), marshall tank candle holders (£1,300), an elephant's foot stool (£120) and an ivory tusk (£60).

"High fashion today, extinction tomorrow," they yelled, and having completed their bag of horrors, mostly press photo

graphers and television crew,

## Government rules out Lords reform

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent  
Mrs Margaret Thatcher will have disappointed many Conservative MPs, including seven of the most senior of her Cabinet colleagues, when yesterday she ruled out any early reform of the House of Lords.

There were more urgent matters for the Government to consider, she told the Commons, and there was no possibility of a Green (discussion) paper being produced this autumn.

Asked by Mr David Mudd, Conservative MP for Bedfordshire, South, about the Government's plans for the Lords, the Prime Minister replied that there were many conflicts of view about whether the Lords should be reformed and if so how it should be done. Over the years there had been a number of unsuccessful attempts at reform.

In recent weeks there have been various moves by Conservative and Labour peers, as well as by Conservative backbenchers, to get the reform bandwagon rolling. Many Labour MPs are moving in the direction of outright abolition and that was presented as the most far-reaching action so as to pre-empt that development by creating a more acceptable second Chamber.

Among senior Conservatives in favour of reform are Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. Lord Hailsham, in particular, would like to see ranks started so as to forestall any Labour move for abolition.

Last month Labour peers produced a document to counteract the official Labour policy of abolition. Their compromise plan, includes proposals to ensure that any government with a majority in the Commons would also have a majority of voting peers in the upper chamber.

## Power board shuns Isle of Grain meeting

By Our Labour Staff

The Central Electricity Generating Board has refused to attend today's crucial meeting called by the TUC to seal a solution to the interunion dispute at the Isle of Grain power station, in Kent.

The board has the largest part-time workforce in the EEC. One in every five British workers is a part-timer.

"It is particularly important for part-time workers to recognise that where they do not get certain rights in law, those rights can be negotiated for them by their trade union and incorporated into their contract," Mrs Ann Sedley, women's rights officer for the NCCL said.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) and the industrial tribunals are interpreting laws so as to deny part-timers the rights they should in theory enjoy, she says.

A part-time worker cannot compare herself to a full-timer as the purpose of the pay claim.

"The EAT and the tribunals have decided that being a part-timer counts as a genuine material difference under the Equal Pay Act, and allows the employer to discriminate in pay, even though similar work is being done by a man and a woman."

The Low Pay Unit report, which is written by Jennifer Hurstfield, a senior lecturer in sociology at the City of London Polytechnic, finds that in some jobs virtually all the part-time workers are low paid.

**Correction**

Work on the present stage of development at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is due to be completed in January, 1982, not next January, as stated yesterday.

## Mr Callaghan backed by Mr Clive Jenkins

By Paul Knottedge

Labour Editor

The trade union argument over Mr James Callaghan's leadership of the Labour Party was renewed yesterday by a firm declaration of support from Mr Clive Jenkins and a rather less unequivocal policy declaration from the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU).

Mr Jenkins, the general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, argued that the former Prime Minister should lead the party into the next election, while Mr Monty Evans, general secretary of the TGWU, proposed changes in the way the leader is elected, but placed his union's backing for the leader "whoever he or she is".

In evidence to the party's commission of inquiry, the TGWU says: "The party has now altered its constitution to designate the leader as leader of the Labour Party rather than just of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

"If authority and responsibility are to be vested in an individual, the election cannot be restricted to an exclusive panel of members. The new wider constituency must be enfranchised."

"We are generally in favour of an electoral college with wide participation embracing constituency parties, affiliated organisations and the parliamentary party, spread to give fair weight to each section and designed to avoid the formation of any special elite."

The union wants the electoral college to be composed half of trade union representatives and half divided between constituency parties, the national executive committee and the parliamentary party.

Mr Evans said the union "supports the leader we have". If there was to be a new leader, the transport workers would be just as supportive in him, or her. "Whoever is elected we will support level best, but we're not in the business of contemplating who that leader could be."

## 'Exhausted' colliery must close, coal board says

By Our Labour Editor

The National Coal Board wants to close Loftushouse Colliery, West Yorkshire, where a strike last week claimed the lives of seven miners.

The NCB's management has told the National Union of Miners that the pit, employing about 910 men to produce more than 300,000 tons of coal a year, must shut because its reserves are exhausted.

Loftushouse, near Wakefield, this year, an infarct of water from abandoned workings caused a disaster seven years ago. That prompted measures to prevent similar accidents.

The threat of closure also hangs over another six or seven pits in the area, including Pockfolds, which is even older than Loftushouse, having been open in 1874 and employing about 350 men.

The notification of closure intentions in Yorkshire comes after warnings by the NCB's management in the South Wales coalfield that six "economically

marginal" pits must close soon and more later.

National officers of the NUM are to meet Sir Derek Ezra, NCB Chairman, on Monday for talks on the industry's future and the procedure for discussing pit closures.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the militant leader of the Yorkshire miners, has claimed that the NCB intends to shut 50 pits because of withdrawal of government operating grants and stringent new financial targets for the industry.

In Wotton, Nottinghamshire, last night Mr Scargill's candidate for the NUM's national presidency was endorsed by Mr Joseph Whelan, left-wing secretary of the miners' National Executive.

The association was the designation of a far branch banner, but Mr Scargill's presence was assumed to be part of the campaign to build up support on the side of the party for the election.

Mr Evans attacked at a press conference what he called "the acceptance of the inevitability" of a nuclear stockpile in the United Kingdom. "We are getting extremely worried by the acceptance of this," he said.

"We are genuinely worried about the apparent willingness of people to accept the situation. Some people are talking about how many are likely to be left. We all want to remain here. So do we sit back and leave it to the politicians?"

It is not a question of trying to rouse up the old battles and problems of the 1960s.

"We are genuinely worried about the apparent willingness of people to accept the situation. Some people are talking about how many are likely to be left. We all want to remain here. So do we sit back and leave it to the politicians?"

The union felt a need to draw attention to the danger of

re-opening of the mine beyond the specific circumstances of the railway's case and dealt with the closed shop in more general terms.

"I would like them to have been more specific on the right not to associate," he said.

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## Secret BSC paper to be published

By Tim Jones

A secret document outlining the British Steel Corporation's strategy in Wales is to be published by the parliamentary sub-committee on Welsh affairs.

Although the document is sub-judice, Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypridd and the subcommittee's chairman, said they would use their parliamentary privilege to publish as it was of importance to the public.

Mr Abse said the document was based on a memorandum submitted to the BSC's board by Mr Robert Scholey, the chief executive, more than two weeks after the 13-week steel strike began in January.

The subcommittee would be publishing that section of the document that dealt with the manpower and social implications of the corporation's plan to halve the production and workforce of its Welsh operation.

It would also publish, he said, an appendix to the document which dealt with the effects of the corporation's actions on the coal industry in Wales.

Mr Abse said the document stated: "The scale and rapidity of the necessary reduction in South Wales is of a magnitude never encountered before in a relatively small geographical area, superimposed as these reductions are on those associated with the recent closures of the East Moors and Ebbw Vale plants etc."

It continued: "A strong and growing reaction has been generated to what is seen to be wide section of people inside and outside the corporation a grossly unfair transfer of business and employment from South Wales to the north."

The motion, which was passed overwhelmingly, called for election of the leader by a wide electoral college, including constituency parties and unions; for responsibility for the manifesto; and for mandatory submission for reelection of parliamentary candidates and MPs.

Mr Evans said the union "supports the leader we have". If there was to be a new leader, the transport workers would be just as supportive in him, or her. "Whoever is elected we will support level best, but we're not in the business of contemplating who that leader could be."

The union was opposed to the staffing of cruise missiles in Britain because "this small island of ours could be a specific target at any time".

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## Union heads studying plan for new TUC role

By David Belton

Labour Reporter

Plans are being studied by senior TUC officials which could fundamentally change the philosophy of the Trades Union Congress and turn it into a quasi-political party.

The lower courts had exercised discretion in favour of British Steel, he said. The only point that remained was out of fact, whether Granada had behaved badly over handing the document.

Granada had laid great stress on the fact that it had behaved responsibly, he said. But that was a marginal issue. "What we are concerned with is the behaviour of British Steel employees, and whether in the name of justice we ought to have his identity disclosed."

Mr Jenkins' general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, who suggested the idea to his TUC colleagues, said yesterday that it could eventually have a membership of more than three million.

Mr Jenkins' plan is to establish what he described as "a social wage forum", with

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## HOME NEWS

# Government will give priority in £800m road programme to improving port communications

By Richard Ford

The Government plans to spend about £800m during the next four years in important new road schemes in England, with highest priority being given to improving industrial and port routes.

But spending will remain much lower than the peak level of the early 1970s, and the Government says that there is no longer an increasing programme for major roads.

By the middle 1980s it expects the main network of modern roads to be complete, with the result that there will be fewer, and often smaller, schemes being prepared by the end of the decade.

The proposals for the next 10 years are set out in a White Paper, *Policy for Roads: England 1980*, published yesterday. It is the first comprehensive statement by the Conservative Government of its policy for the trunk road system in England, and lists three main priorities:

They are to build and improve industrial routes which aid economic recovery and development, especially in areas where poor communications make it difficult to attract new companies to replace declining industries; to increase the bypass programme; and to spend about £90m each year on road maintenance, especially on the busy M1, M5 and M6.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, said that the Government had decided that the main part of resources available would be used to improve links between

industrial areas and the ports. "We are going to concentrate resources on the major industrial arteries and by the mid-1980s the majority of the major routes of the national network should be completed."

"We are coming to the end of the era of major motorway construction and the emphasis will shift to by-passes of individual towns and villages and other schemes."

There would be less spending on the roads in the 1980s than there had been in the 1970s, but the Government was stabilizing spending at the level it inherited from the Labour Administration.

"Our proposals are more realistic in terms of what is possible. This inevitably means the deterioration of some less urgent roads, and we have already saved money on design work by announcing the deterioration of some of the bigger schemes."

The White Paper reveals that the Government plans to spend about £200m annually at November 1978 prices, on road construction and improvement, but one third of that will be spent on land acquisition, small projects and preparation and supervision.

It says that traffic is likely to continue to grow, though more slowly than was predicted 10 years ago. "The main network of modern highways, linking the major industrial centres and ports, is almost complete. Our aim now is to fill the remaining gaps and to take trunk road traffic away

from as many communities as possible."

But it gives a warning that even by the end of the decade many communities will still be waiting for much-needed road schemes.

After a study, in consultation with Sir Derek Rayner, who is advising Mrs Margaret Thatcher on eliminating waste in Whitehall, the minister has decided to phase our subunits of the road construction unit, whose 1,700 staff carry out detailed design work and supervision of important schemes. Most of their work will be transferred to consultants who are already involved in 30 per cent of design and supervision work for trunk roads.

High priority will be given to completing by 1986 the 120-mile M25 orbital route which will ring London. Similar priority will also be given to orbital routes around Manchester and south Birmingham.

Urgent improvements on main routes leading to Tilbury, Southampton, Felixstowe, Harwich, Hull and Immingham are also planned. In the longer term the M40 from Oxford to Birmingham, and the extension of the North Circular Road to the M1, will also receive priority.

The White Paper says that by the end of 1983 the Government hopes to have bypassed 13 historic towns. Maintenance will concentrate in particular on the older, most heavily used motorways.

*Policy for Roads: England 1980* (Command 7908. Stationery Office, £3.50).



Photograph by Harry Kerr

The three women entrants in the "Observer" single-handed transatlantic yacht race due to start from Plymouth tomorrow: from the left, Dame Naomi James, of Britain, Judith Lawson, of the United States, and Florence Arthaud, of France.

## 90 set for lone life on the ocean

From John Young

Plymouth

About 90 yachts of widely varying shapes and sizes, will leave Plymouth tomorrow at the start of the sixth single-handed transatlantic race, organized by the Royal Western Yacht Club and *The Observer*.

The exact total will not be known until tomorrow, because by yesterday afternoon one or two intending competitors had yet to arrive. The fleet will be joined by two boats whose skippers failed to qualify on technical grounds, and by one which failed the organizers' scrutiny.

The fleet is considerably smaller than for the last race, four years ago, when 125 yachts took part. That is the result not of diminishing enthusiasm

but of the decision this year to limit both entries and individual boat size to reduce contention and the risk of collisions at the start.

Nonetheless, the whole character and status of the race has changed astonishingly in the 20 years since Lieutenant-Colonel "Blondie" Hasler, leader of the wartime "Cockleshell heroes", issued what was little more than a private challenge for a contest which at the time was widely considered irresponsible. That first race, which attracted a mere 116 competitors, was won by the late Sir Francis Chichester.

Despite two fatalities in the 1976 race, opposition on the grounds of safety has all but disappeared. This year there are entries from 17 nations, including three in Eastern Europe, and for the first time the British contingent is outnumbered by those from the United States and France.

There are those, including reputedly Hasler, who was not at Plymouth yesterday and was

shoulder in a sailing fell, but last night with a slim chance that he might take the helm of Paul Ricard, one of the two "official" entries.

Christian Février, a journalist on a French yachting magazine, explained that the British by large see themselves as challenging the elements; the French dismiss that as mere good humour.

Reporters and camera teams, scrambling over boats and each other to interview and photograph competitors, have possibly been outnumbered by public relations people and representatives of the sponsors.

The competitors, however, have accepted the circus atmosphere with tolerance, knowing that from tomorrow they will have all the peace and solitude they could want.

It is the French, more than any other nation, who have helped to make the contest a matter of national prestige.

Their hero, Eric Tabarly, winner of the 1964 and 1976 races, is officially out of action this year, having damaged his

## 'Two p... question after Bu... defectio...

By Stewart Fendall  
Two present members of the House of Lords were asked to give evidence in 1980 but evidence was given by them. Mr Andrew of The Climate claimed yesterday that both men were as possible accomplices or unwitting group.

Refusing to identify Boyle said that his hereditary peer was elevated to one served in the services in the War.

Mr Boyle reported yesterday that he could have been in the Soviet Union, civil servants w... leave public service. April 1951 cross, who was in 1980, Mr Boyle's included a me Treasury and two

When Professor his confession to several others to leave public posts said he believed Blunt could have identity of another but did not do so. In the revise Boyle describes believes occurred.

Professor Blunt interviewed by Mr McDonnell, the doyen of service interrogating charges he had done before Skardon introduced himself as important KGB United States, exclusive, but Mr Boyle's offer of inn... factor Blunt seen against the Profumo affair Douglas-Home, then, now Lord Hirsch, was not t...

But Mr Boyle the Queen was t... 1972 Mr Edward Prime Minister, it was thought Blunt was dying

## Smokeless rooms on offer after

By Our Health Correspondent

A hotel group yesterday that will offer no-smoking rooms to guests at 31 of the decision Hotels, was taken introduction of rooms at the grand Hotel, Manchester Royal Scot Hotel.

Mr Michael operations director both cases the immediate success clear that we're real guest need

Sir George Secretary of State placed a "No Smoking" sign on the door of a Kensington Palace, to celebrate

Business

## New 'loyalist' political murders feared

From Christopher Thomas

Carnlough, co Antrim  
The spectre of political assassination by "loyalist" extremists has been raised by the public "murder" of a wealthy Protestant politician in the picturesque village of Carnlough, on the Antrim coast.

Mr John Turley, a controversial Larne district councillor who advocated the removal of the British presence from Ulster, was shot in full view of a crowd by three masked men on Wednesday evening.

His Japanese wife, Myoko, was seated beside him when the killers fired at point-blank range. As he stepped from a car, his sons, Shane, aged six, and Roxy, aged four, were in the rear seat. A blue Corolla with false number plates, used by the gunmen, was found burnt-out near the town later.

Mr Turley was an enigma. He came from a solid Unionist background and owned at least 1,500 acres of mountain land as well as 200 acres of farming country on an estate near Carnlough in a staunchly Protestant test area.

Yes he was at odds with the "loyalist dogma" that he might have been expected to follow. Indeed, he was working in 1973.

## Broadmoor killer sought

From Our Correspondent

Reading  
A convicted killer out on licence from Broadmoor top security hospital has disappeared from a probation hostel. Last night police were seeking Robert Demoulié, aged 33, who was sent to Broadmoor for stabbing man to death.

He was on four weeks' leave and was living at a probation hostel in Reading. He was working as a labourer. Mr Demoulié, described by police as "dangerous", was last seen at the hostel last Saturday.

Det Inspector Patrick Bridge, of Bracknell CID, said last night: "We believe this man

has absconded with Amanda Gediminas, aged 18, who has been reported missing from the Elizabeth Fry hostel in Reading.

"They were known to be associating with each other. Both disappeared at the same time. We regard this a very serious matter. Demoulié is known to be a dangerous man, particularly when he gets drunk."

He was convicted of manslaughter in 1971 at Cardiff Assizes for stabbing a man in a fight outside a public house. Police believe that "Mr Demoulié, who is six feet tall and has blue eyes, is using the name Morgan."

## Fewer overseas students

By Our Education Correspondent

A large number of colleges, polytechnics and universities are reporting a marked reduction in the number of overseas students accepting places for courses starting this autumn according to a survey published today by the United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs.

The survey was made in April and May among 40 institutions and 50 among the overseas students in Britain. Of 33 that were able to compare this

year's acceptances with those at the same date last year, 22 reported a decrease, seven said they had about the same number, and four reported an increase.

On average the institutions expected their new overseas student intake this autumn to be 14 per cent down on last year.

The council calls for fees concessions for overseas students already on non-advanced courses in Britain who had been hoping to go on to higher education, and for students from the developing world.

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## Fears of racial outburst remain, minister told

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Racial facilities remained a threat to race relations.

No cuts should be made to the urban programme, and a public inquiry should be held into what happened in the St Pauls area of Bristol.

If this Government continues to ignore the needs of the ethnic communities as it has done up to now, then it is only a matter of time before we see a repetition of the events of Bristol all over Britain."

Mr Russell Proffitt, of Lewisham, spokesman for the conference, said afterwards that the Government appeared to be showing great realization of the need not to cut back on racial.

Mr Proffitt had ruled out a public inquiry into the troubles at Bristol, but was planning to visit the Southern General Hospital and Nine Elms Royal Infirmary.

## Thirty-six hurt when passenger train crashes into stationary coaches

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow

Most were discharged within a few hours, but one or two

were expected to be kept in overnight. Most of the casualties were women.

British Rail immediately began an investigation and an internal inquiry is expected to be opened today. It said that the collision was the third passenger train accident this year in the Scottish region.

The train of empty coaches had left Dalmuir at 9.16 am, but had given way to scheduled services and was waiting outside Partickhill station before going into the siding at the Hyndland coach depot.

The inquiry would want to know why the coaches were there while a passenger train was imminent on that section of the line.

Later British Rail said that train services on the line at the

time of the crash and running out.

Mr Christopher operating manager in Scotland signal lights failing between 6.30 am, but as far as electrical fault b... by the time Dalmuir passed

Partickhill station, Glasgow, 10.35 am. Services normal by 1.30 pm.

The crash of torrential rain under Cuninghame Road, Glasgow, passengers, said the road was heavy, but the accident was nearly out.

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Business

## Genetic engineers accused of breaking code of conduct

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Commercial opportunities are arising molecular biologists engaged in fundamental genetic engineering research to break the general code of conduct applying to the work. It was alleged yesterday at a meeting of the Royal Society.

The accusation was made by Dr John Edsall, emeritus professor of biological chemistry at Harvard University, in the opening address of a discourse on the social responsibilities of scientists organized with the American Philosophical Society.

Three issues could cause scientists and engineers difficulty in deciding what constituted a responsible course of action: the behaviour of those engaged in basic research; the social and political issues of science and technology; and the action of professional scientific and technical staff employed on government or industrial projects who believed they had discovered a flaw in plans, designs or

equipment that presented a hazard.

Conduct in basic research followed a well-established pattern based on freedom to publish and responsibility to publish. It embraced the acceptance or rejection, after critical review, of the work of others. Publication of results declined after 1938 and never recovered.

There was a repetition today among molecular biologists. With gene cloning opening the way to new patentable products and processes, they were tending to do the same.

Advances in fundamental research were not being subjected to the acknowledged process of review and publication.

The traditional patterns of the scientific community were in danger of erosion.

The obligation of the scientist in matters of public policy was an ever more difficult issue to define.

The social and political aspects of nuclear weapons, nuclear energy and the disposal of radioactive waste were obvious subjects that showed how opinions could be strongly polarized among the technically qualified.

Secretiveness began to intrude after the splitting of the atom, and the freedom of exchange between nuclear physicists, which had been a

model of the scientific ethic, declined after 1938 and never recovered.

Another case of a so-called "whistleblower" was in progress. This was the case of a senior health physicist, Dr Clifford Richter, who reported breaches of safety regulations at a hospital in Columbus, Missouri, to the National Regulatory Commission on radiation protection, as he was legally obliged to do.

Dismissal followed, and the subsequent wrangle between the commission and the hospital management board was being fought in the courts, with

## ME NEWS

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The hearing continues on

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## Current drug treatment s alcoholic from jail

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said.



Police Constable Trevor Locke (right), a hostage in the Iranian Embassy siege, back on duty yesterday. With him is Supt E. Jones

## Have-a-go workers foil wage raiders

Two men were stabbed yesterday while they struggled with three masked raiders who looted a wages robbery on Merseyside.

A wages clerk also had his hand sliced by the robbers during a raid at Gourock's factory in Ormskirk Road, Anfield, Liverpool.

The robbers, who were wearing balaclava helmets, ran off, dropping a sack filled with wage packets when about 20 factory workers gave chase.

One of the injured men, a security worker, was stabbed in the stomach and his col-

league, an engineering labourer who went to his aid, received a back wound. Both were taken to Walton Hospital for surgery. Two other employees were also taken to the hospital.

The men were among a group sorting wage packets when the gang burst in. They were ordered at knifepoint to lie on the floor, but they fought back.

Police said that the raiders escaped in a stolen Ford Corona car driven by a fourth man. It was abandoned near Helsby Road, Liverpool, about half a mile away.

The gang broke into the wages office at about 10 am, the time the workers are usually paid.

Mr Reginald Newman, site manager at the factory, praised the bravery of the injured staff.

"There was several thousand pounds in wage packets ready to be paid out to hundreds of our workers", he said. "As a result of the courageous actions of our employees who had a go at the robbers, we believe the amount the robbers got away with was minimal."

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Motorway  
objection  
wins a point

Miss Lesley Lovelock, whose

campaign has held up the

building of an Essex extension

to the M25 motorway since

1976, won a point in her appeal

case in London yesterday.

After a legal argument, Sir

Frederick Corfield, QC, her

counsel was given leave to

introduce a new ground of

appeal. Lord Denning, Lord Justice

Dunn agreed to consider Sir

Frederick's submission that the

Secretary of State for the

Environment's consent for the

compulsory purchase of green-

belt land for the motorway was

invalid.

Miss Lovelock, of Cranham,

Upminster, London, is appealing

against a High Court

judge's decision last March re-  
fusing her application to quash two

Department of Transport

compulsory purchase orders

on land needed for the A13-A12

section of the motorway. Her

home is a few hundred yards

from the proposed route.

Sir Frederick said that when

the Environment Secretary

gave his consent in 1978 he

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PARLIAMENT, June 5, 1980

## Strong support from Mr Whitelaw for continuance of SPG

House of Commons  
The Special Patrol Group was an important mobile reserve of police which had done a considerable job in the Metropolitan area and he strongly supported its continuance, Mr Alan Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in question time.

Asked by Mr Nicholas Winterbottom (Macclesfield, C), whether he would advise chief constables to extend training in riot control to all officers and to increase SPG manpower and supplies of equipment for the control of riots and terrorism abroad, Mr Whitelaw said he would prefer to await the outcome of the review of arrangements for handling spontaneous disorder which he announced on April 28.

**Mr Winterbottom**—Many on the Conservative side very much support the SPG. The work it does is vital in the maintenance of law and order.

It is significant that the vast majority of those bodies or individuals who have been consulted seek to undermine the foundations of our country and many of them, including the Anti-Nazi League, have been taken over by the Socialist Workers' Party.

Mr Whitelaw—Some changes have been made by the Committee since recent. They are right. The basic work done in the group is of enormous importance.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab)—It is misleading to say that the committee what is required in the policing of civil disturbances arising from racial and factor activity with dealing with terrorism.

In the case of the disclosure meeting, Mr Whitelaw said, although it has not been ruled out, that one particular officer is guilty, it has revealed considerable questions about the behaviour of the police and about the weaponry kept in police lockers.

Will he keep under continuous review the question of the usage of the SPG on occasions of civil disorder? (Conservative protests and interruptions.)

Mr Whitelaw—It would be wrong to make comments which could be used later on in judicial proceedings which may yet still arise.

## No possibility of Green Paper on Lords reform

For the time being the Government had more urgent things to think about than preparing a Green Paper on House of Lords reform. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said:

Mrs Thatcher (Brent, Finchley, C) said: I know there are conflicting views in whether the House of Lords should be reformed and, if so, precisely how it should be reformed. There have been a number of efforts to reform it which have not succeeded.

There is no possibility of the Government producing a Green Paper this autumn. For the time being we have more urgent things to think about. (Laughter).

## Rights case point covered by Bill

House of Lords  
The Government would comply with the Human Rights Convention, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said when he answered questions on the closed shop judgment of the European Commission of Human Rights.

Vivian de L'Isle (C) asked the Government whether it had received the report of the European Commission of Human Rights to which the Commission had referred. The Lord Chancellor said:

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (C) said: No, he will await the decision of the court before he can do so.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C)—The new Bill was submitted to the Council in December. They have gone against the previous Labour Bill and they have found, like the previous Act, this contravenes human rights.

The report will be submitted to the European Commission for judgment and in no case his recommendation been offset.

As the Government is always looking forward, before we go any further it is important to have a statement by the Government on the legalities we are considering.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (C) said: If he studies the report, he will find he is not right in his observations. As regards the statement, I am doing my best to get the declaration on human rights. I do not think there is any chance of being held to be contrary to human rights convention. If it is, we will comply with it.

In the Commons, Mr John Brown (Twickenham, C) asked the Prime Minister—Has the Government received the report of the European Commission on Human Rights relating to the closed shop and particularly to the case of Vivian de L'Isle?

Does the Government intend to fight that case under Article 11(1) before the European Court or does it intend to accept the recommendation of that report?

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said: We do not believe it is critical of the new provisions in the Employment Bill, which are very different from the law as it was when the report was made.

Britain could not act in isolation and, in consultation with its functional advisors, what submissions it might be appropriate to make.

Vivian de L'Isle (C) asked: As the Employment Bill will be coming before the House next week, to what extent does the new legislation which affects the human rights of three railwaymen whose complaint has been sustained by the Commission, in an important way, reflect the position of Britain in general and on the Commission's report in particular.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (C) said: I am grateful to the Employment Bill. It has been through the House and, before which the complaint arose, there would have been no complaint, because the Bill completely covers the point as it is drafted at the moment.

When the 1976 legislation was going through, I warned the Lord Chancellor (Lord Elwyn-Jones) there would be trouble with the Commission.

I now have the luxury of knowing that at least a majority of

## Home Secretary wholly opposed to development of paramilitary police

The Home Secretary has emphasised the responsibility of those organising or taking part in marches and demonstrations to make sure they took place without violence when he answered a question about the number of arrests.

Mr Cyril Kowisond (Birley, Selby Heath, West, Lab)—Could Mr Whitelaw say how many members of the Metropolitan Police force had been victims of violence in the course of their duties in the last three years, and how many so far this year?

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in question time.

Asked by Mr Nicholas Winterbottom (Macclesfield, C), whether he would advise chief constables to extend training in riot control to all officers and to increase SPG manpower and supplies of equipment for the control of riots and terrorism abroad, Mr Whitelaw said he would prefer to await the outcome of the review of arrangements for handling spontaneous disorder which he announced on April 28.

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Photograph by David Jones

Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, and Mr Paul Martin, the former Canadian High Commissioner in Britain, before receiving honorary law degrees at Cambridge University yesterday.

## France hit by strikes in protest over plans for health service

From Ian Murray

Paris, June 5  
The lights went out all over France again today as part of a third protest against the new structure for the national health service being put forward by the Government. As on the last "Day of Action" on May 23, the demonstrations and strikes were supported by the confederation of French doctors' unions, which represents about 80 per cent of the profession.

The main disruption caused by the call for a 24-hour stoppage was once again in the electricity industry, where a reduction of power during the morning meant that cuts of up to half an hour had to be imposed almost everywhere. Railways services were reduced by up to a third in some areas and an average of 13 per cent of the postmen did not report for duty. Demonstrations were called all over the country.

But once again the united opposition to the new scheme was marked by the profound differences of opinion about the best tactics with which to oppose it.

## Bonn raises taxes to pay EEC bill

From Michael Hornby  
Brussels, June 5

Bon, June 5—West Germany today announced proposed tax measures to help cover the extra EEC payments it will have to make because of last week's agreement in Brussels to cut Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

Germany will have to pay about £60m more to the Community over the next two years as part of the Brussels deal.

In measures which will hit the motorist hardest, Herr Hans Matthäfer, the Finance Minister, announced crude oil tax increases, to be effective from January 1. Taxes on spirits are also to be raised at the same time.

After the hotly-debated decision yesterday to approve the EEC agreement, Herr Matthäfer said the extra cash could be raised from the federal states if they agreed to give Bonn more of their revenues from company turnover tax.

Government's reasons: The international situation and Europe's role were the reasons why the Government agreed to the EEC compromise (Our Bonn correspondent writes).

## Britain must wait longer for Community refund

under a modified version of the financial mechanism set up in 1976 as a result of Britain's first renegotiation of EEC membership.

The first instalment of this part of the refund, about £230m will be paid on account next January 1; the rest not until early summer by which time the net position of each member state on its budget payments during 1980 will have been established.

The rest of the refund, £417m, will take the form of extra EEC spending in Britain on agreed development projects. But only about £130m of this would come to Britain this year under a revised version of the 1980 EEC budget drawn up here today by the European Commission. This has still to be debated by the Council of Ministers and adopted by the European Parliament.

In order to channel extra cash to Britain, a special credit line will need to be opened in the budget under Article 235 of the Rome Treaty. The Commission next week will forward to the Council of Ministers a draft of the necessary legislation, and it is hoped that this will be approved by member states before the August recess.

About £300m of the British refund for 1980 will take the form of a straight cash transfer.

## Woman makes prisoners release hostage

From Our Correspondent

Paris, June 5—Australia and France are to speed up negotiations on nuclear safeguards agreements covering supplies of Australian uranium to France, Mr Andrew Peacock, the Australian Foreign Minister, said.

At a press conference after meeting President Giscard d'Estaing, he said an Australian mission would hold talks in Paris next week, with further talks in Canberra. Australia would not place "commercial interests ahead of our non-proliferation principles".

France imports uranium for its power plants, meeting its military needs from its own deposits.—Reuter

## Violent reaction as French police close radio stations

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, June 5

Ten communists trade union leaders were brought before a court in Nancy tonight after a series of violent incidents last night when their pirate radio station was raided by the police.

The trade unionists helped by other Communists Party members, succeeded in keeping the police at bay for several hours, hurling bricks and other heavy objects out of the building. It seems that the radio equipment was removed during this time and the police failed to confiscate it.

The raid was the third made on pirate stations yesterday. In the early morning police had swooped on two well-established

pirate stations—one in Paris and one close to Lille—at the same time as the state radio's first local stations in two cities began broadcasting.

Radio Quinquin has been broadcasting for seven months at Aubry near Donai. The station was stormed by riot police early yesterday morning and there were some clashes with Communist Party representatives who had gone there expecting the raid. The party had set up the station.

Radio 80 in Paris has been broadcasting quite openly, advertising its telephone number and address so that supporters could send it money.

After the raids the police dismantled and confiscated all the equipment at both stations.

## OVERSEAS

# Israel concerned at West Bank security as condition of mayors in bomb attack worsens

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, June 5

The condition of the two Palestinian mayors maimed in car bomb attacks earlier this week has deteriorated. Mr Bassam Shaka, who had both legs amputated after the explosion, was taken to Jordan today for emergency treatment to counter gangrene.

A new grouping of right-wing Jewish terrorists is widely presumed to have carried out the attacks, and in Israeli political circles there was concern tonight that the already grave security situation in the occupied West Bank could deteriorate further if either of the two leaders were to die.

Mr Shaka's unexpected transfer from Nablus was organised by his family, other doctors said they did not have the necessary equipment to treat him after complications set in. The family rejected an Israeli offer of medical facilities, and instead secured permission to transfer him to Amman.

The transfer took place soon after a doctor's report that his blood pressure had reached a "drastic level".

Ironically, Mr Shaka was faced with deportation to Jordan last November by the Israeli military government for alleged incitement, but the threat was later withdrawn. It is understood that he has secured a pledge from the authorities that he will be able to return to Nablus when he is fit.

One of those who had his shop forcibly opened this week was Mr Elias Freij, aged 60, the mayor of Bethlehem, who has been re-elected with all the votes of his town council. "We have not yet returned until we have a police guard in front of our house," he told me today.

The gradual emergence of

Government-sanctioned operation has shocked many Israelis who normally have no sympathy for the Arab cause.

According to Israeli sources,

have privately protested to their colleagues about the strike-breaking policy, but they were overruled by a majority of front-lineers who argued that allowing the shops to stay shut was better than the alternative that Israel had no control over events in the West Bank.

Earlier this week, I was one of three journalists permitted to interview both injured mayors in their hospital beds. At the time, Mr Khaled appeared in the worst overall condition. Both men were insistent on meeting a succession of Arab well-wishers and on restoring their pledge to continue fighting for the Palestine cause.

Inside Israel a controversy is growing over the unprecedented methods used by the Israeli security forces in order to prevent Arab shopkeepers from holding a planned strike in protest against the attacks.

Over the past two nights, some 200 Arab marchers from East Jerusalem and surrounding districts have been taken from their homes and driven under heavy guard to a police building in the former Arab sector. There, in the early hours of the morning, they have been served with writs ordering them to open their premises or face harsh penalties.

The gradual emergence of

Government-sanctioned operation has shocked many Israelis who normally have no sympathy for the Arab cause.

According to Israeli sources,

two senior Cabinet ministers

voted in favour of the ban.

UN resolution: A resolution calling for Israeli compensation of West Bank victims of booby trap bombs was put before the United Nations Security Council today but the council delayed action on it to enable Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative, to get Washington's instructions on how to vote on it.

Just as the Israelis are preparing for a Palestinian raid, so are the Palestinians in Lebanon expecting a reprisal strike by Israeli forces and even Israeli reconnaissance aircraft that flies over Beirut is now greeted with long bursts of anti-aircraft fire from PLO guerrillas along the seashore and in the Palestinian camps near the airport.

When an Israeli aircraft passed over the city this morning, its contrails were followed by a path of shell-bursts. The Phantom jet was flying too high and too fast for the Palestinians to hit it and the Lebanese went about their shopping in Hamra Street, indifferent to the puffs of white smoke in the sky above them or the shrapnel that inevitably clattered onto the roofs.

But the Palestinians are quite happy with the results: their gunfire serves to remind the population of what is happening on the West Bank.

This was also the purpose of Abu Jihad's words in the leftist newspaper *Al-Safir* this morning. "The Begin Government is the mastermind", he said of the car bombings. "Extremists are only the tools of execution." By threatening retaliation, Mr al-Wazir was, of course, also helping to maintain the palpable anxiety now being felt in the Arab world about events in the occupied Arab territories.

Mr al-Wazir organized the raid on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway in 1978 in which Palestinian guerrillas killed 23 Israeli and foreign civilians—an operation that provoked Israeli's invasion of southern Lebanon. He is also believed to have been responsible for the attack in which six Israeli settlers were shot dead in Hebron last month.

There were further artillery duels between Palestinian and Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon last night. One Lebanese civilian was reported killed in the guerrilla-controlled market town of Nabatia during the shelling.

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## Vengeance raids on Israel soon PLO says

From Robert Fisk  
Beirut, June 5

The determination of the Palestinian guerrilla movement to avenge the car-bomb attacks on the West Bank mayors took more tangible shape today when the man who has planned some of the bloodiest raids into Israel in the past three years announced that "revolutionary operations" would soon be undertaken against Israel.

Mr Khalil al-Wazir—better known under his guerrilla name second in command to Mr Yassir Arafat, in a Beirut newspaper interview published today he claimed that the Government of Mr Menachem Begin was "the mastermind" behind the bomb attacks.

Clearly anticipating new raids by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Israel bombarded southern Lebanon again during the night, this time shelling the waterfront near the city of Sidon 25 miles south of Beirut. The Israeli military command later announced that it had attacked "Palestinian guerrilla positions" in the port although at least one rocket exploded in a coffee house apparently killing a civilian. Sidon hospital received three Lebanese civilians injured by the gunfire but there were no reports of Palestinian casualties.

Just as the Israelis are preparing for a Palestinian raid, so are the Palestinians in Lebanon expecting a reprisal strike by Israeli forces and even Israeli reconnaissance aircraft that flies over Beirut is now greeted with long bursts of anti-aircraft fire from PLO guerrillas along the seashore and in the Palestinian camps near the airport.

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## OVERSEAS

# China and US planning a series of agreements that will consolidate growing friendship

From David Cross  
Washington, June 5

By the end of the year the United States and China will have cemented their flourishing relationship with a whole series of new economic, cultural, scientific and technological agreements.

Announcing this in Washington yesterday, Mr Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said that the Administration's relations with Peking had been "rapidly consolidated and institutionalized" so that they were no longer dependent on a few individuals operating in secrecy, as was the case until the beginning of last year. "Broad American interests are engaged. It would be difficult for any future Administration to reverse the trend," he said.

State Department officials said that the new Sino-American agreements to be concluded shortly included the opening of Chinese consulates in New York, Chicago and Honolulu under a new consular convention, a civil aviation agreement

under which direct flights between the United States and China could open this autumn, and new arrangements allowing China access to the American Export-Import Bank.

In a wide-ranging analysis of Sino-American relations delivered at the National Council for United States-China trade, Mr Holbrooke said that the "famous triangular diplomacy of the early 1970s is no longer an adequate conceptual framework in which to view relations with China."

Nevertheless, Washington could and would assist China's efforts to improve its security by permitting "appropriate technology transfer, including the sale of carefully selected items of dual-use technology and defensive military-support equipment".

The United States had already begun to fulfil this commitment during the recent visit to the United States of Mr Geng Shao, Chinese Deputy Prime Minister. "We will continue to consider such transactions individually and in their context as they are taken into account our own security interest and those of others in the region," Mr Holbrooke said.

"Our perspectives and our policies may be parallel from time to time, but they will rarely be identical. Our societies rest on quite different philosophical assumptions and our values and institutions diverge in many ways."

"In the absence of frontal assaults on our common in-

terests, we will remain, as at present, friends, rather than allies."

Mr Holbrooke said that the United States would continue to pursue its interest in a strong, peaceful and secure China. "We do not sell arms to China, or engage in joint military planning arrangements with the Chinese. The current international situation does not justify our doing so."

Although the question of how to deal with the "growing Soviet power and assertiveness in the world" would remain a central issue of foreign policy for both Washington and Peking, "each of us has other interests and is concerned with other issues as well", he said.

"Our perspectives and our policies may be parallel from time to time, but they will rarely be identical. Our societies rest on quite different philosophical assumptions and our values and institutions diverge in many ways."

"In the absence of frontal assaults on our common in-

## Mr Deng to step down and 'live a bit longer'

From David Bonavia  
Peking, June 5

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed today that he would like to resign his post as Deputy Prime Minister this year so as to "live a bit longer". Talking to a group of American journalists, Mr. Deng said he would also like to relinquish the vice-chairmanship of the Communist Party in five years time to become an "adviser".

"Now my intention is not to retire altogether, but to give up my post as Deputy Prime Minister. I am already 76 and I want to reduce the burden of everyday work," he said.

Mr Deng has spoken before of his intention to step down from the Government, but all indications are that he will keep a firm hand on the reins of power through his post in the party.

Mr Deng has been so successful over the past three years in securing adoption of his right-leaning, reformist policies for economic and social affairs that he need no longer fear high-level opposition to them.

The biggest job outstanding for him is to supervise the screening of party members appointed during the leftist upheavals of the cultural revolution, who may face dismissal if they do not show wholehearted acceptance of the Government's policy.

Mr Deng has surrounded himself with senior party members who were mostly under a cloud during the last years of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The position of Chairman Hu is remains doubtful. He might feel it incumbent on him to follow Mr. Deng's example and relinquish his post, but he has proved himself an able representative of China abroad.

Gang of Four: Mr. Deng said today that the "Gang of Four" radical leaders would go on trial, but it would not be open to the international press because state secrets were involved.

Mr Deng said the trial would be open to the Chinese. One of the radical leaders is Jiang Qing, the widow of Mao Tse-tung.

The four radical leaders were arrested in October 1976, a month after Mao's death, and stand trial on charges of "counter-revolutionary rebellion".

This is the first important speech on foreign policy which Mr. Deng has given since leaving office. It lays bare the essential differences in philosophy between him and President Carter.

The new leadership leads us to simplistic solutions and go-it-alone illusions, diverting our energies



## Island rebels receive 24-hour ultimatum

From Denis Reinhards  
Port Vila, New Hebrides  
June 5

"The New Hebrides' Southern Islands of Father Walker's [sic] after a day-long Cabinet meeting, has given Mr Jimmy Stevens, the accession-leader, a 24-hour ultimatum to begin negotiations to end the rebellion on the island of Espiritu Santo.

The deadline, announced in a radio broadcast tonight, is backed by the threat of police action. Until now, Father Lin's Vanuatu Party Government had argued that it had insufficient trained police available to restore its authority on the island.

Although control of ordinary police activities has been vested in the pre-independence government, the British and French Commissioners still retain separate control over the riot squads. The New Hebrides is a condominium jointly ruled by Britain and France.

"If they do not respond then we would view the responsibility as no longer in their hands," Father Lin said, referring to the reluctance of the two powers to send in the riot squads to restore order.

Earlier this week, the British and French ministers responsible for overseas territories urged Father Lin to seek a negotiated settlement with Mr Stevens. Today's ultimatum is

aimed at getting the any negotiations quickly and without delay.

If the French do not take an urgent action, maybe the British will be able to go in above quicker. It is better," Father Lin said.

In a concession, a simple line has promised citizenship to leaders. However, it that Mr Stevens, who announced his first government, will, at some point, be round-tripped.

Among proposals considered by the Ne

Government if they

is ignored is the re

regular police sea

capital.

There are many

our party who are

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would view the responsibil

ity as no longer in their hands," Father Lin said. Asked if a contingency might arise in civil war, he agreed it as "the price of unity of our land."

Father Lin also

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## Students in South Africa call off schools boycott

From Our Correspondent  
Cape Town, June 5

The biggest jazz band leader, Count Basie, leaves hospital in Chicago after treatment for fatigue and a viral infection.

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SEAS

## American presidents to see Uganda up leaders as anti-Obote tions complain of harassment

Charles Harrison  
June 5

President of Kenya, and Tanzania, and of the new military Government of Uganda, to meet in Arusha, Tanzania, tomorrow. The situation in Uganda, the posting of a Geoffrey Bingham, the leader is still a virtual under Tanzanian's State House, Entebbe, at Nimeiri of Sudan during the meeting after a meeting in which President Nimeiri and Moi of Kenya have been removed and under Tanzanian President Nyerere of his also reported to attend the events in although he has been accepting them as a restoring the former President, Dr Milton Obote, in Uganda the Bimisa policy of individual political from the Ugandan election to take place later.

e prayers  
agle  
iel dispute

Correspondent  
June 5

Citizens of Chile and a still do not know the of the Vatican's mediation countries ter- space. The mediation months ago, in an resolve the conflicting Beagle Channel islands; priests in both have decided that on the feast of Corpus Christi should in both sides of the chain of mountains to peace. In Santiago, church announced that a huge mass would be offered that the dispute would go to war. In Santiago, has been called for a prayer about the all churches. The British as ar- awarded Chile the of Picton, Lennox and located south of the channel, relations between two South American deteriorated this broke out in Decem- overnments of Chile until then asked the to guide them in their and to assist in the conflict".

"Fifteen persons were arrested in Talca and seven of these were tied to the church. They were photographed carrying arms and these photos were distributed to the news media. Two days later they were released.

Mgr Santos cited threats against the Bishop of Linare, the ransacking of offices in Santiago and Talca and reports in the pro-government press of negotiations allegedly conducted by the wife of Senator Luis Corvalán the exiled Communist Party leader, and aimed at forcing a front against the Pinochet Government.

The bishop also condemned vandalism at the tomb of Cardinal Silva's parents. Windows of the vault were broken, and stones and excrement thrown in.

"We are living in a situation of emergency which is being prolonged for a period which no one desires", Mgr Santos said. "I believe that not even members of the Government want this. All this has made normalization difficult and the situation is tense."

"It is not our role to bless or oppose a government. We are not for someone or against someone. We are for Christ and we should contribute our actions so that things go in accordance with the Gospel."

Court of Appeal

Report June 5 1980

## Bank accounts: scope of discovery widened

Trust Company and others v. Lord Justice Waller

was delivered June 4)

it's developing power to over of information at stages of an action a plaintiff to trace and property of which he have been wrongfully denied may be to require a bank to furnish normally subject and/or criminal obli- gations. Such dis- however, to be strictly to the purposes of the

court of Appeal so held ag an interlocutory application Bankers Trust Company Street, New York, from Mr. Justice Mustill to make an order on application for disclosure Bank (Overseas) Ltd, bank with a branch in London, of specific relevance to their intention to trace and \$5m paid by them on use later found to be

The action by Mr. Waller and Mr. Max Frei as the Discount Bank. When

rust applied to the judge for discovery, neither a nor Mr. Frei had been either within the law, and on that ground declined to take and the Discount Bank discovery in support of Trust's claim to trace

and Crystal for Bank- Mr. Nicholas Elliott

ESTER OF THE ROLLS

September. Mr and Mr. Justice Mustill to East section of Banks in Wall Street, and pre- payment two cheques, half a million dollars, to be drawn on the name of the National Bank, Saudi Arabia, cable to Mr. Shapira.

Trust honoured the and on their instruc- \$500,000 was credited to its account at the Bar- branch of the Discoun- (Overseas) Ltd in and \$100,203 to Mr. Mount at the same bank. In finding that the two were forged, wrote to Trust: "On looking to draft you will find that do not conform in any signatures number 440

Transcript Service

Mr. Belles & Co., Thomas St, Weymouth,

Dorset, DT4 8EH.

030 57-75300

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## SPORT

Cricket

## No England player touches Botham's heights

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent  
NOTTINGHAM: England have scored 243 for seven.

Ian Botham wasted no time in leading by example when the first Test match against West Indies started at Trent Bridge yesterday. Coming in when England were struggling at 114 for four he scored 57, an innings which included six fours, a hook for six off Garner and an on drive for six off Roberts. With no one else touching similar heights, England, at the end, were 243 for seven, which can barely be adequate if West Indies have such favourable conditions for batting.

On any ordinary day's cricket—a day like this, of six hours' comfortable over 100 will be bowled. In the old days it would have been 120—perhaps 130. Yesterday it was 84. Although England scored at almost three runs an hour, which is by no means sluggish, it is more than appears from their final tally that they crawled. With both sides stumped with fast bowling there will never have been a slower over rate in Test cricket in England or anywhere else.

The one slow innings was Woolmer's and there were reasons for that. It is a long time since he played against Bowler as unrelenting as this, and he has a lot to learn. He was in particularly good form. It was useful, too, to have a sheet anchor. Woolmer's 46 took him 3 hours 20 minutes. It was an innings full of education, played without a break.

After 70 for one and 200 for 4 (with Botham going well and Woolmer still there) England's closing score was disappointing. But that is as it often is when England are baulking, even when they are not in opposition. On such a glorious day the West Indians did well, in spite of dropping several catches. This time it was Roberts and Garner who had the most wickets, the most important being Botham's. In 115 minutes Botham had opened up the most interesting possibilities.

It was significant that when the England selectors and Botham were asked whom to leave out, they had Botham. Then, as the physiotherapist, in attendance, reported presumably on the likelihood of Willis and Hendrick being able to bowl without hindrance. In the event, probably because there was a doubt



Woolmer acted as a sheet anchor in an innings full of resolution.

attached to each of them, it was Underwood who was told he would not be needed. With West Indies leaving Parry out, only the two Rosses, Richards and Willey, were left.

Throughout the morning the sun came and went, in a light that was always good for batmen, and on as good a pitch as an evening batsman could wish for. The return of the day was soon established. For a while England would move along quite comfortably, only to lose the wicket of a batsman who was described as "the best batsman I have played against," and then drop to a wicket until, eventually, he was caught at the wicket end, trying to fend off a rising ball from Roberts. And at 72, after he had been in for 70 minutes, Tavaré was bowled by a fast breakback.

From Garner, which just tickled, to the off ball, from Tavaré, which was occasionally disconcerted, to his three previous Test innings here had been 107, 80 not out and 131, and it was a surprise when he was caught at the wicket end. The last was 107, 80 not out, and as could be grateful that nothing worse befell them. If the weather breaks its score could be better than it deserves. Lloyd, too, is wounded, having had to have three stitches in a split right hand.

After Greenglass, diving in his left, had dropped the ball found its way into the left hand of Lloyd, who claimed a catch. Greenglass was given a second chance to Greenglass at second slip off Marshall in the first over after.

After Greenglass, diving in his left, had dropped the ball found its way into the left hand of Lloyd, who claimed a catch. Greenglass was given a second chance to Greenglass at second slip off Marshall in the first over after.

ENGLAND: First Innings  
G. Gooch, C. Murray, S. Garner .. 17  
S. A. Underwood, C. Murray, b  
I. Botham, S. Richards, b .. 16  
I. C. Greenglass, b .. 15  
J. D. Roberts, b .. 14  
M. J. Willey, b .. 13  
Total (7 wkt.) 271 .. 243  
Score per over: 39.43  
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## Mrs Combs pitches her established players into battle

By John Hennedy

Carol Combs, captain of the Great Britain and Ireland golf team, expressed the view yesterday on the eve of the Curtis Cup Match at the St. Pierre course, Chipping Norton, "if our girls play their game on the day we can beat the Americans". It is a remark that she should hold on to, because all the available evidence, to say nothing of past performance, suggests that we are in for a good hiding. A coloumn suggested only a few days ago that anyone going to St. Pierre will probably all give their chance in the afternoon's singles matches.

We live in hope, I mean, but it is faint. Rarely, if ever, has there been such a mass defection to the new professional circuit, with the result that several clubs have made their way into the league which have never been considered a few years ago. It is maddening to think that with a more flexible selection system, we might have been able to pull off the enduring skill of Belle Robertson, or Angela Boullack, even Angela Ursell.

St Pierre is in superb condition for what is still a great occasion, especially cherished by the Americans, who offer the one major plus for us. The one important change to the course is that the green at the 15th has been pushed half into the lake, making it an attractive inviting target. With other adjustments made, there is no course for the match better suited. The one important change to the course is that the green at the 15th has been pushed half into the lake, making it an attractive inviting target. With other adjustments made, there is no course for the match better suited.

Teams have a similar blend, four experienced men with four newcomers. Mrs Combs has all her establishers into battle on the team, whereas Nancy Bremal Goldsmith, Brenda Goldsmith, a member of the winning team two

years ago, and that, soft (Ireland) v. Mary C. (The Ireland), and that, soft (Ireland) v. Tom Stewart (Scotland), Party Sheehan and Lori Udell.

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## Football



Di Stefano: once among the world's greatest players.

## Di Stefano dismissed by Valencia

Alfredo di Stefano was sacked as manager of Valencia despite guiding the Spanish club to victory over Argentina in this year's Cup Winners' Cup.

Explaining the dismissal, the club chairman, Jose Ramon Costa, said last night: "Although we won the Cup Winners' Cup, Valencia finished a mediocre sixth in the league and were probably the only team in Spain to do well in the enduring skills of Belle Robertson, or Angela Boullack, even Angela Ursell.

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# Wanted: a fresh impetus in the disarmament talks

The Labour Party special conference on Saturday rightly attached great importance to ways of securing lasting peace and progress towards disarmament. The policy statement argued that following the steps taken by the last Labour Government in such fields as non-proliferation and the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, Britain must again take a lead in disarmament negotiations, and that the arms race must be halted and war hysteria dispelled. It calls on the British Government to enter immediately into East/West negotiations with a view to reaching new agreements that would ensure that Cruise missiles and Soviet SS 20s are both withdrawn.

It is possible that such a negotiation could succeed using the interval between the deployment of Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. The Labour Party must, however, also recognize that it is essential for Britain to carry weight in those negotiations with the Soviet Union and to convince our allies of our seriousness.

This means that Nato and Britain within the organization must be able to negotiate from a position of being ready to deploy Cruise missiles. If the Soviets refuse to negotiate constructively over their already deployed SS 20s, then the Soviet Union will respond if they see it to their advantage to make a deal. To make a deal we need to have an effective bargaining lever. Leverage is as vital in disarmament negotiations as it is in wage negotiations.

The whole area of arms control and disarmament needs, after Afghanistan, a fresh impetus. The United States, Soviet Union and Western Europe are all now embarking on yet another twist to the already spiralling arms race. Afghanistan should not be the excuse for turning back either on SALT or on the sustained pursuit of realistic detente. It should rather be the stimulus to try once more to re-establish a genuine bargain in which both sides gain important objectives and in which both sides trade off gains by accepting restraints.

The invasion of Afghanistan despite repeated public and private United States warnings to the Soviet Union about the grave consequences for United States-Soviet relations, is an ominous portent for the future. We need to ask why the United States warnings were ignored. Would the invasion have taken place if President Carter had been seen to be capable of delivering Congressional support for SALT II? After President Carter's Vienna meeting with President Brezhnev it was reasonable for the USSR to expect that ratification of SALT II would follow.

Mr Roy Jenkins denied this week that there was any question of his leaving the presidency of the European Commission before his term of office expires at the end of the year. But when he speaks to the Commons Parliamentary Press Gallery on Monday he is expected to indicate that on his return he will again take an active part in British politics. If so, what are his options?

He cannot go back to the Labour Party after his Dimbleby Lecture last November. He had closed that door in his own mind before then, but that was the occasion when he made the extent of his disengagement public. There can be no going back if he is to preserve respect.

Should he then pitch his standard and call for volunteers for a new centre party? That is what has been widely forecast but the term "centre party" has been used so loosely that it means different things to different people. There can be no question at this stage of a new political movement embracing the Liberals, right-wing rebels from the Labour Party and a sprinkling of left-wing Tories. Whatever the theoretical attractions of such a grouping it is simply not a practical proposition in the near future.

The only kind of new centre party that might be feasible would be a



**Dr David Owen,**  
the former  
Foreign Secretary,  
on how Britain  
can negotiate  
from strength in  
calling a halt  
to the international  
arms race

If she judged the prospects of ratification as being non-existent, at least before a new president was installed in 1981, the Soviet Union could have calculated that she had nothing to lose in East/West terms that really mattered to her by going ahead with the invasion. It is hard to escape the logic of such a hard-headed calculation when we now witness the differences amongst the key Western countries about what limited price over Afghanistan the West should try to extract from the Soviet Union by way of retaliatory measures.

SALT II has a Joint Statement of Principles to apply to SALT III. This undertakes to deal with the Protocol to SALT II which commits the United States not to deploy ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles of a range over 600km until December 31, 1981. SALT III is therefore committed to discussing the very weapons systems on which Western European countries, following the Nato decision over deployment, have a crucial interest.

I am very wary of accepting the concept of a Euro-strategic balance as distinct from the overall East/West global strategic balance. It was Chancellor Schmidt who first raised the so-called Euro-strategic balance in 1979, and it is West Germany which has argued strongly that the SS-20 should be discussed in SALT III. Yet new intercontinental nuclear missiles have an incredible accuracy which challenges all strategic thinking since it questions the invulnerability of second-strike nuclear forces and emphasises once again the superiority of the submarine platform for a second-strike strategy. It also makes it possible to target these weapon systems as part of a theatre strike strategy. The distinction between strategic weapons and theatre weapons has therefore become increasingly blurred and makes for considerable confusion in discussions over the

Based on an article by Dr David Owen in the May/June edition of the International Institute for Strategic Studies journal Survival.

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so-called theatre balance or Euro-strategic balance.

There is now a strong case for direct European involvement in SALT III. The US administration would not have faced a fraction of the Conservative problem with SALT II if Britain and West Germany had been full partners in the actual negotiations. If West Germany declines involvement and if Britain's other European allies agree, Britain should advocate becoming a full negotiating partner in SALT III as we did over the comprehensive test ban negotiations. British military as well as political opinion is divided over Britain's future nuclear choices.

The projected three per cent per year real terms increase in the defence budget until 1984 is clearly not tolerable at a time of exceptionally low economic growth. The purchase of US Trident missiles and the building of the large and expensive nuclear submarines exclusively to carry such missiles should therefore be ruled out on cost grounds alone. This is not to endorse unilateral nuclear disarmament. Britain should extend the life of existing Polaris fleet until 1995 at least and be ready to keep other nuclear weapons depending on our negotiations. A decision on whether to purchase submarine-launched cruise missiles is not needed until 1990 or later since cruise missiles can be fired from the torpedo tubes of our conventional nuclear submarines. It is as foolish of the Labour Party to exclude the possibility of purchasing submarine-launched cruise missiles 10 to 15 years ahead as it is of the Conservative Government to commit pre-emptive conventional defence resources now on the super-sophisticated Trident missile system. Penetrating any future missile defence system is essential for the United States but Britain has different strategic requirements. Nor will Nato need to have more Trident

missiles as Britain's contribution to the deterrent.

Britain will carry little credibility in asking other non-nuclear weapon states to take arms control more seriously if she is not even prepared to participate in negotiations herself because of the fear of increasing her own nuclear weapons. Britain cannot easily justify, only on grounds of national deterrence and national military requirements, her continuation of strategic nuclear weapons. Her possession or discontinuation of such weapons has a very high political content.

Ensuring West Germany stays non-nuclear and that France is not the only European nuclear weapon state are political not military objectives, as is ensuring that our public commitment to disarmament is to use our nuclear knowledge constructively in all arms control forums. A radical and positive role for a European Disarmament Conference could arise if scheduled for some years ahead, say 1982-3, and it could become the forum which would bring together and co-ordinate decisions taken in the framework of SALT, CTB, MBFR and Helsinki.

A 36-nation European conference would need careful prior preparation by a small group of countries. To avoid creating a new structure it might be worth taking Berlin as the focus. Quadrilateral machinery between the Soviet Union, America, Britain and France as the four occupying powers already exists. Also in existence is the Bonn Group for co-ordinating views between France, Britain, West Germany and the United States. Not only do these meet at official level but also regularly at Foreign Minister level, and from time to time coinciding with Economic Summits at Heads of Government level. At Guadalupe in 1979 the four Heads of Government were acknowledged to have discussed security issues. It is worth considering whether a grouping of five—the Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany, France and Britain—would be an acceptable steering group to act as a link between the existing arms control forums which affect European security. In this way highly secret nuclear weapon systems might be discussed and the concept of nuclear free zones and some coherence and political leadership given to the present disparate and disappointing arms control negotiations.

This time the feeling was quite different. In 1940 I had not even known the name of the BEF commander; whereas I doubt if there was even a civilian, let alone a soldier, who was in charge of the land forces preparing to launch the long-awaited Second Front. Nor was General Montgomery a mere figurehead; his influence permeated 21 Army Group from top to bottom. Indeed he had spoken to every fighting man before D-Day. The clarity of our orders, the policy of ensuring that every man in the battalion, even the cook, should know the "plan" and be part of it, all stemmed from Monty. As the late Sir Francis de Guingand wrote in his recent book: "Professionalism was at last in brave amazement at us."

We put our faith in the Army Group Commander because we knew he would not fail us; would not ask us to undertake this great enterprise unless he felt it would be successful. He had brought 8th Army from Alamein to Tunis; he had conquered Sicily; and he had landed in Italy, relieved the threat to Salerno, and taken 8th Army to the River Sangro before being appointed to command the Allied assault landings on the coast of France.

Our Normandy bridgehead

was deep and powerful enough

to stand the combined weight of the German infantry and Panzer armies in northern France

as he intended, and after weeks

of bitter fighting in the hedge-

rows we surrounded the bulk

of the German forces at Falaise.

Thereafter we crossed the Seine in advance of the outline

plan, liberated Belgium and

part of Holland and fought our

way into Germany. There were

disappointments—as at Arnhem;

surprises—as in the Ardennes; but under Field-

Marshal Montgomery (as he

became in September, 1944) we

were assured of victory.

As a veteran, I feel to this day intensely proud to have served under indubitably the greatest British Field Com-

mander since the Iron Duke.

Field-Marshal Lord Hardinge,

who has chaired the committee

organizing today's statue and

ceremony, once observed to me

how strongly he felt the simi-

larity between Nelson and

Montgomery: "You see, Monty

had that same ability to infuse

enthusiasm, the willingness to

fight, as did Nelson in his

men, as in his Captains".

The legacy which Mont-

gomery left is as profound as

that left by Nelson and Wellington, and it remains with us in

every activity today. It is a matter of great pride to have served under him.

It is ever Britain to war again—a

"wanted" war in

—it will be the wa-

of Field-Marshal

that will stand t-

hearty as Churchill

Parliament Square

Sir Denis

implement, and the har-

well worthwhile, if it is

done with a substantial force. But if the pros-

ers seemed to amount

than Mr Jenkins and

circle, the Liberal le-

have difficulty in del-

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lateral pact with the Lib-

social democratic pro-

have little chance of ge-

ground.

Does M Jenkins have

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A group that would no

as a separate party co-

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Liberals are in business

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Opinions about such

sharply-divided among

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ight it with misgivings.

Liberal activists in

would be unenthusiast

who are seriously in p-

itical power cannot aff-

ficiaries.

Thirty-six years after D-Day, a tribute to a great general

# Monty: the man we knew would not fail us



General Montgomery with a Beachmaster after the D-Day landing in Normandy in

Geoffrey Smith

## The difficult choice facing Mr Jenkins

social democratic breakaway from the Labour Party. Such a splinter group might hope to have an electoral pact with the Liberals and an agreement to consult with them in Parliament afterwards. But would it look a credible political force?

The essence of the British political system is that it depends upon parties not personalities. A single personality, no matter how eminent, is not enough to make a party. Mr Jenkins would therefore be taking a foolhardy gamble if he were simply to take the personal initiative of standing in an early by-election as an independent Labour or social democratic candidate.

If he won he would gain no more than an individual seat in Parliament, and he would very likely suffer the humiliation of defeat. Nor would it be enough for him to go public with those people of like mind from outside Parliament with whom he has been in close consulta-

tion—men like Mr Dick Taverne, Mr Colin Phipps, Mr Michael Barnes, Mr David Marquand, Mr Anthony Lester and Lord Harris of Greenwich. None of them now sits in the House of Commons and collectively their names are not sufficiently widely known to the general public to convey the necessary impress of political weight.

The key question is whether Mr Jenkins could attract members of the present House of Commons. The most that he could hope for would be to win over Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and up to ten others. The pivotal figure here is Mr Rodgers, partly because he is still an MP—as Mrs Williams is not, though she is expected to return to the House in the not too distant future—and partly because he has a reputation as a particularly shrewd tactician. If he were to move, probably another half dozen would go with him. Without him,

Mr Jenkins would be lucky to pick up the odd sitting MP.

There is now less chance of Mr Rodgers and others moving than there was when he spoke openly in a speech at Abertillery last November of Labour having only about a year in which to sort itself out. Now there seems a better prospect that the right will win the constitutional battles within the party. In any case, serious and practical politicians do not break away from a major party on a basis of theoretical calculation. They do so only when something happens that makes them feel it is impossible to stay. It is not easy in this instance to precisely what that something could be. A general dissatisfaction, yes. But what would provide the final push?

It could be unilateral disarmament if that becomes a major issue again, as it may well, to judge from last Saturday's special party conference. But one vote for uni-

lateralism at an annual conference would not be enough to drive the social democrats out of the party. They would, like their mentor Hugh Gaitskell, fight and fight again within the Labour ranks for at least another year.

delegates engendered such an atmosphere of good-humoured confusion as to make it hard for observers to be sure precisely what they meant. I drew a number of conclusions from watching this remarkable demonstration of party democracy in action.

There is a strong gut feeling within the party against any electoral pact. The leadership could none the less secure the acquiescence of the conference to a deal with outside forces that was actually on offer, if it seemed to hold out the prospect of a political breakthrough. But such an exercise in persuasion would set up strong tensions within the party, and it would not be easy to get an agreement implemented at local level—where the Liberal candidate would be required to stand down in particular seats in favour of a social democratic candidate.

The agreement would be easier to

implement, and the har-

well worthwhile, if it is

done with a substantial force. But if the pros-

ers seemed to amount

than Mr Jenkins and

circle, the Liberal le-

This report assesses the political and economic climate of Kuwait and includes a two-page business briefing

## The 'smart operators' of The Gulf

With characteristic finesse the Kuwatis have succeeded in establishing themselves as respected advisers to the Arab world. For a nation Israel and the orthodox "which has progressed from a policy of resisting the two super powers. It is also as a result of Shaikh Saad's initiatives that Kuwait has become the admiringly self-appointed adviser

"smart operators" of

Gulf and they see the emergent Gulf states

in the confrontation with

they have been

ied, that financial

derail control of the

Gulf and World

ours.

But Kuwaitis delight

describing themselves as

the "smart operators" of

the dual role of being

part of the Arab world

and more recently to

the emergence of

Israel.

It has been in pursuit of

the overall aim of achieving with Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan's welcome

Shaiikh Saad visited Kuwait by the Kuwait press

air's Gulf neighbours last

year and returned last

this is seen as being far

removed from state visits to more important than any

Iraq, Jordan and Syria, thing that has happened so

far in Iran. It is true that

there is a significant

minority of Shias Moslems in

Kuwait and many of them,

as might have existed.

The meeting between the

two heads of state did not

settle the border issue but

it did at least produce an

agreement for the establish-

ment of a joint committee

of the poor health

of his predecessor, Shaikh

Abdullah. A major figure in

Further evidence of

renewed cordiality between

Kuwait and Iraq was the

announcement at the same

time of talks to be held to

between Prince and Prime

set up joint industrial pro-

jects and agricultural

them by force in 1960.

One form of Arab radical-

ism that is occasionally

spoken of in Kuwait, and

not entirely in jest, is the

possibility of readopting the

Arab oil system instead of the Persian-Indian

oil system.

That is at present in use. It

would be a reform that

Westerners would welcome

and one that would prob-

ably have a good chance of

being accepted without inci-

tion.

The agreement also pro-

vides for the French and places it second to Saudi

Kuwait despite Britain's

orthodox Arab policy of water links.

Shaikh Saad's recent talks

in Baghdad, Amman and

Damascus, however, can be

seen in the wider context of

the forthcoming Arab summit

meeting to be held in the South

China Sea and the building

of the market area of Kuwait

City one can occasionally

hear the adjective London

used by a merchant to

describe his high-class

goods. It is a term indicat-

ing quality rather than

source of origin though

there have, in fact, been

cases recently of false Bri-

shish origins applied to

goods usually found to have

been manufactured in the

Far East. New regulations

are to be introduced to

rigitise the law against

such deceptions.

But while Kuwait can

afford to keep any Western

association at arm's length

the Meridien, in Kuwait

City centre and it seems

reasonable to assume that

that money and other local

officially relinquished

claims on the Kuwait border

after attempting to assert

such extremist fervour

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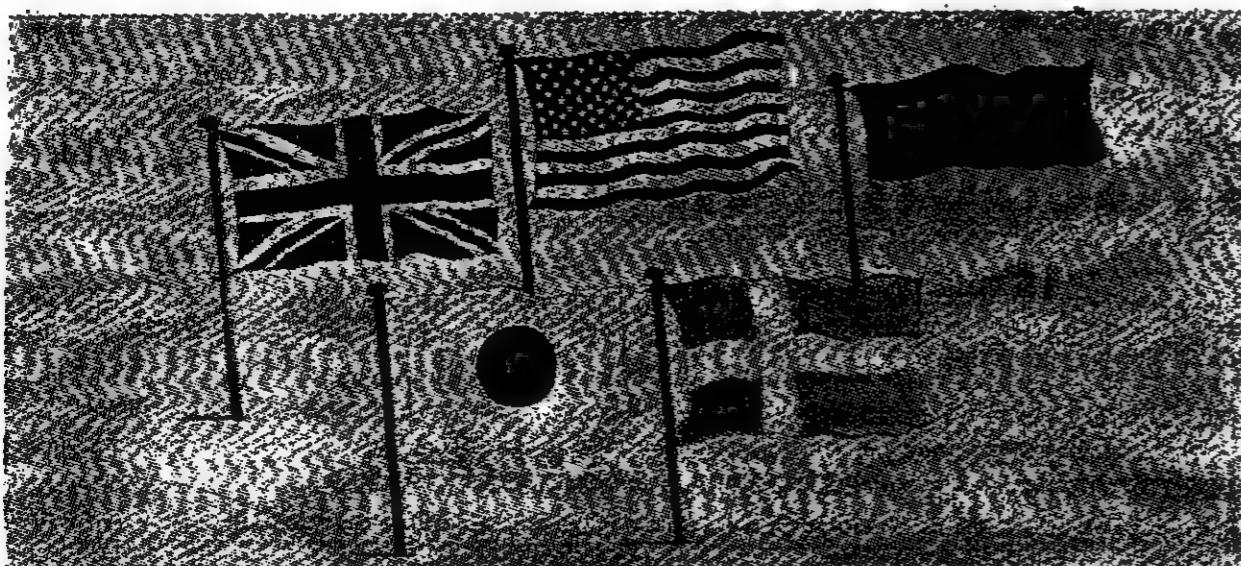
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## Plan to coordinate petroleum activities

Within the past 12 months from oil production of three million barrels a day (b/d) Kuwait has quietly put together a massive plan to burn, with Kuwait's current oil production ceiling fixed and all related activities. On as recently as April 1 at January 27 the plan seems to be twice assumed its final shape as big as the country requires. The official reply to such suggestions, however, is that the Al-Ahmad plant offers ample scope for growth.

"It will comfortably meet the nation's current requirements," a KOC executive said, "as well as giving scope for increased production should Kuwait decide that its interests are best served by an expansion of oil extraction in the future."

While the present policy appears to be one of postponing such expansion, the Gas Project deserves to be noticed even if it is only to prove, for the time being, its feasibility.

The first feasibility study was undertaken in 1972 in attempt to avoid the waste of gas by flaring off unusable quantities, a process which had lit up Kuwait's night sky in the desert ever since the first oil exports in 1946.

In the year after the initiation of the feasibility study enough progress was achieved in using the gas of Mine 1, some 300,000 cubic metres (about £490m) to which, by the mid-1970s, more than 60 per cent was going to local industrial and domestic use or was being reinjected into oilfields to enhance crude recovery methods. Even so, it was considered that the 40 per

cent that was still being flared was far too important to be wasted and that it should be put to better use.

The Gas Project, therefore, was designed to extract propane, butane and natural gasoline, the feedstock for petrochemicals, from all the oil associated with crude oil production in Kuwait.

In providing the essential feedstock, the big plant at Mine 1, Al-Ahmad—described by the official as "the heart of the Gas Project"—is crucial to the development and coordination of Kuwait's petrochemical industry. This is the function of the Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC), now a major and virtually independent member of the KPC group.

Mr Amrit Behlani, PIC's deputy managing director for planning and development affairs, speaks enthusiastically about the possibilities of Kuwait's unique petrochemical capacity and the profits it is capable of generating. "It is important to remember that each process in petrochemical production adds considerable value to the product.

When you refine crude oil you double its value but, with some initial petrochemical processes, you can increase its value by 10 times. With other processes further downstream, one might think in terms of adding as much as 100 times the original value." As the quantities produced by the salt and chlorine division are

PIC is in a sound position to cope with demand and has infrastructure to raise as well as to meet rigorous international specifications. The annual production of 18,600 tons of chlorine and caustic soda, 600,000 tonnes per annum of ammonia, 750,000 tonnes a year, one ammonium sulphate plant (165,000 tonnes a year) and one concentrated sulphuric acid plant (132,000 tonnes a year).

The PIC fertilizer division exports most of its products and the main markets are China, India, Vietnam, Pakistan and Sudan. The salt and chlorine division of PIC was acquired from the Ministry of Electricity and Water whose plants were originally intended to meet local demand only. The company will give first priority to local needs, as some of the products manufactured are essential for power generation, but surplus products are sold.

As the quantities produced by the salt and chlorine division are

despite Kuwait's liberal payments on the final instalments for contracts until firms present a discharge certificate issued by the income tax control department. This measure, which has long been expected, emphasizes the point that Kuwait is determined to prevent the sort of commercial free-for-all which prevails elsewhere in the Gulf. As local companies are exempt from tax it is seen as another attempt to ensure local control of the economy.

How much protectionism the economy can take is another question. While it is fairly easy to enforce agency law and to require contractors rendering in the government sector to buy documents through their local partners, other aspects of protection have proved more difficult. The Government has the power to restrict the imports of manufactured products for which more than 75 per cent of demand could be provided by local industry.

Experience has shown that import substitution industries do not cut the dependence on imports. There has to be a political will as well as the economic justification since applying a ban would usually result in a prominent merchant house losing a slice of its import business. Mr Abdell-Aziz Hamad al-Saqr, presi-

dent of the Kuwait Chamber which makes up the majority of Commerce and Industry, spoke at a conference last March had wider-ranging criticisms. He wanted to see better coordination between the public and private sectors. Mr Saqr said: "We before 1920, and to other wanted illegal civil rights, before the end of 1940s. A few people are participating in private industrial ventures naturalized every year but strong criticism is applied for a licence first."

In reply, Mr Ali Al-Mousa, the Planning Minister's spokesman, said that, deciding priorities purely on the basis of economic feasibility would be a mistake. (Ironically this is the basis of Kuwaiti investment in other Third World countries.) Mr Mousa thought protection should be given by the Government to certain industries even if the consumer had to pay more for the product. This applied where the benefits of an industry did not immediately show up in cost analysis.

A debate of this sort following the Iranian revolution suggests that Kuwaitis are alive to the issues. With Shia in November, culminating in demonstrations outside the United States embassy, their attitudes will inevitably have a rental character. The latest official census claims that Kuwaitis have been up to 41.5 per cent of the repatriated population of 1,355,827, in

outnumbered through some ex-authorities. More than 776,125 have been confirmed throughout the world.

It is difficult to become a Kuwaiti. To be entitled to a vote it is necessary to prove being the latest

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## Nationals benefit from world's most generous welfare system

At six in the morning the Kinyar traffic jams build up at major junctions on major arteries to the city centre and remain static enough for newspaper sellers to stroll between the Buicks, Oldsmobiles and Chevrolets in response to the cacophony signals from commuters in the warm early sun. The rush of big, mostly American-made cars is no surprise in a country where petrol costs the equivalent of 11p per litre. But that is only one reason why Kuwaitis are well content with their lot.

A benevolent Government, even though it still carefully controls its extraordinary oil wealth, provides Kuwaiti citizens with the most generous welfare system in the world which effectively removes any problems about the provision of housing, education or health care. One estimate which appears to have been accepted by the Kuwaiti authorities has suggested that in a normal life-span the individual Kuwaiti can expect to receive government benefits totalling about £125,000.

One of the problems facing the Kuwaiti authorities, however, is that the country's own nationals comprise fewer than half the population. The latest census published a few weeks ago shows that the latter now totals just over 1,300,000, an increase of 360,000 (34 per cent) in five years. The increase has been due largely to the continued influx of foreigners who make up the essential workforce; and there are now estimated to be some 350,000 Palestinians and about 150,000 Germans as well as other Arabs and large numbers of Indians, Pakistanis and Koreans working in the country. There is also an unexpected thriving Roman Catholic community.

While the native Kuwaitis are the only ones enjoying first-class citizenship, it is likely to remain exceptional. A prominent Kuwaiti newspaper editor puts forward the case for redressing the imbalance between natives and others by granting to the country for some time. At present even the Palestinian, whose cause strongly supports so long as it is isolated as an Israeli problem, are no more than



The striking architecture of Kuwait's parliament building.

second-class citizens.

Occasionally exceptions have been made when the authorities have conferred full Kuwaiti citizenship on a Palestinian. One instance of this which received popular acclaim was the granting of Kuwaiti status to the national football team's Palestinian goalkeeper, Ahmad. That kind of honorary citizenship, however, is likely to remain exceptional. A prominent Kuwaiti newspaper editor puts forward the case for redressing the imbalance between natives and others by granting to the country for some time. At present even the Palestinian, whose cause strongly supports so long as it is isolated as an Israeli problem, are no more than

enough to lose the local acknowledgement of the mood of newspapers from time to time carry reports of secessionists who, for reasons which remain obscure or at least unreported, have lost their coveted Kuwaiti citizenship.

But it is characteristic of Kuwaiti life that discrimination and the identification of different classes of citizenship appears to be accepted without, on the surface, at least, any organized protest. More than a fifth of Kuwaiti citizens, for instance, are Shi'ite Moslems, many of them with Iranian origins, and they have traditionally been excluded from positions of responsibility or influence. So far, the Shi'ites have not formed a unified group though many openly supported the Ayatollah Khomeini on his assumption of control in Iran.

If it is difficult to come by the status of first-class citizen, it is apparently easy

for their part, though careful public debate that does not suggest the mood of the region have not shown any signs of unease at the presence of such a large enclave of potential opposition; but they would undoubtedly repress with considerable severity any attempt to interfere with the state's security.

It is recognized by many Kuwaitis, members of the Government, that political agitation in the future may come from students now reading for degrees at universities abroad. The latest Ministry of Education figures show that there were last year 2,925 Kuwaiti students at foreign universities, of these, 265 were in Britain, 326 in the United States, 51 in France and 21 in the Soviet Union. Most of the others were at universities in Arab countries.

The proposed revival of

the National Assembly will at least provide a means of

mittee is whether the new assembly should have only 50 members, like the previous assembly, elected from 10 constituencies. It can be assumed, however, that it will not recommend that the assembly be modelled on the Western style of parliamentary democracy.

The Kuwaiti authorities have developed a system that is both benign and paternalistic and it clearly satisfies the average Kuwait non-voter as he glides sedately down Arabian Gulf Street in his Cadillac. But to prevent the younger generation getting too soft in its easy-going, affluent lifestyle the Government has recently introduced compulsory national service. Otherwise, a government official said, "too many rich merchants' sons would be mucking all day but not around playing the stock market".

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## Fund prefers projects to programmes

This represents about 8.2 river basin, and for a 550 MW power project in Thailand. It is part of the total cost of the project in Asia and Africa. The Kuwait Fund has an improving record for disbursements which are often cited as a 'falling' of the Arab funds. The problem is compounded by the fact that they are often dealing with uncomplex bureaucracy in recipient countries. But in 1978-79 disbursements were equal to 51 per cent of commitments which shows a reasonable record.

The Kuwait fund says that there are no immediate plans to raise capital but commitments will be sustained at between \$357m and \$400m a year.

The fund has always had a preference for project lending even though Mr al-Hamad was a member of the Brundt Commission which recommended an increasing programme lending. The Kuwait view is that programme lending calls for greater supervision and trust which, with its small corpus of top professionals, it is in no position to exercise.

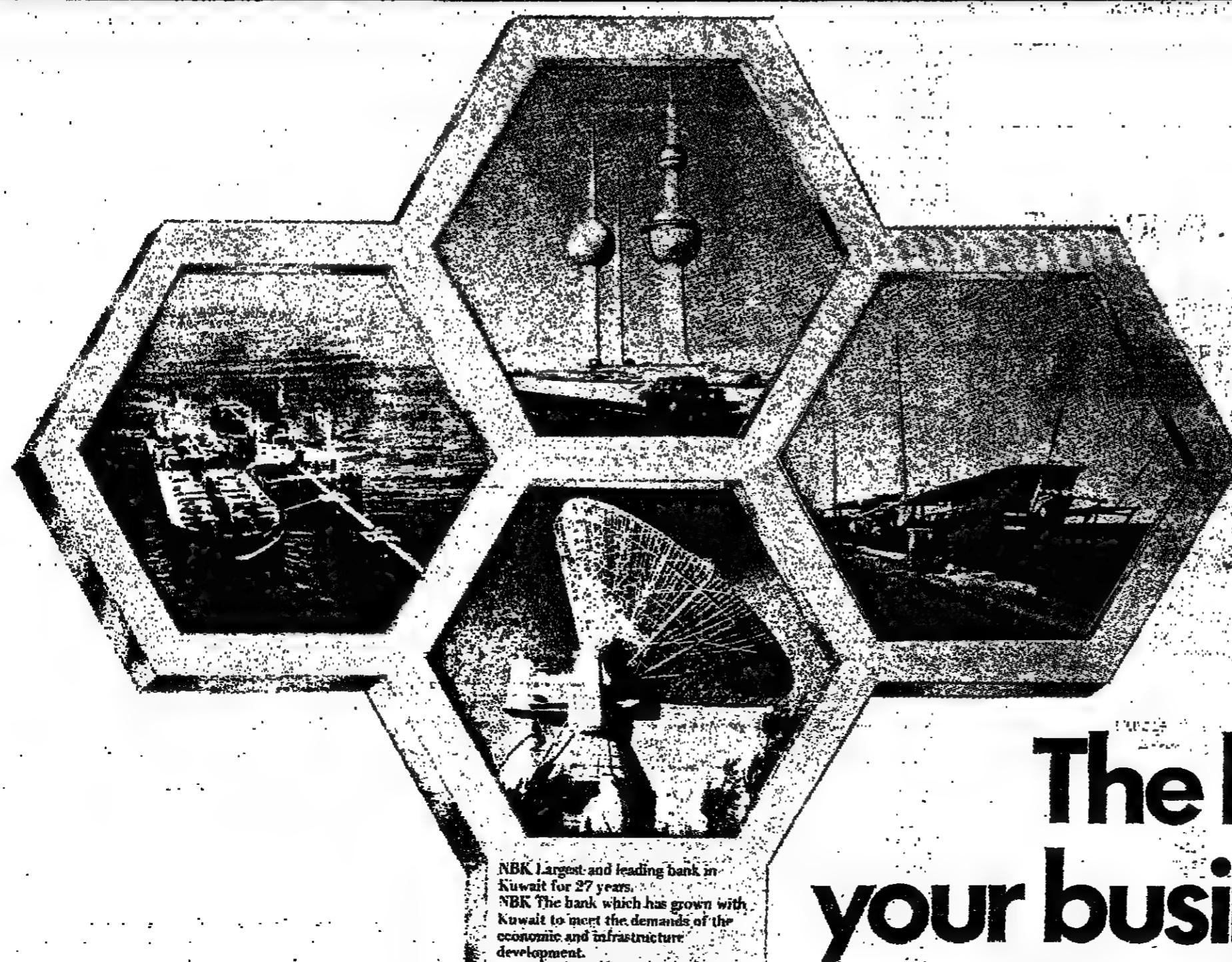
The fund has given two reasons for this move: Egypt's failure to consult other Arab governments before Camp David and the fact that too much emphasis has been given to Egypt in the past.

As a proportion of its gross national product Kuwait is giving away in aid about 7.5 per cent. The figure is often challenged since the low population base of 1,300,000 tends to turn any statistic into a superlative, particularly where calculations of per capita income are involved.

However, since independence Kuwait has handed out about \$10,000m in aid. Most of it goes through the Ministry of Finance which does not produce full figures, leaving Kuwait's exact contributions to the Arab front-line states confronting Israel something of a mystery.

If anything the signs are that Kuwait wants to do more through its funds. In Washington some eyebrows were raised when the Arab oil producers, including Kuwait, failed to exercise their options fully for a replenishment of the International Development Association, the soft loans affiliate of the World Bank.

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# The key to your business in the Middle East

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البنك العربي الكويتي



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the country's character  
changing rapidly under  
impact of the new  
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some on their staff who again from 3 pm until 6 or is wise to check with the  
embassy before leaving.

**Public holidays**

**Climate** 1980  
Kuwait's climate is variable. Leilat al Mi'raj (Ascension of the Prophet)\* June 11  
From May to October temperatures rise steeply, Eid al-Fitr August 11-13  
with an average maximum in the shade of 38°C Eid al Adha October 18-21  
(100°F). During July and Hijra (Muslim New Year) November 9  
August, the shade temperature climbs to 50°C (122°F) and humidity is high.

More comfortable conditions obtain during the rest of the year, although from November to January cold winds are not infrequent. At the beginning of the year the maximum daily shade temperature varies between 7°C and 20°C (45°F to 68°F), with night temperatures very low. About 6.5 in rain fall each year, mainly in the first quarter. The sand blowing from the north can cause severe sandstorms, but these occur only occasionally.

**Hours of business**  
In winter most offices open from Saturday to Wednesday between 7.30 am and 1.30 pm, and between 2.30 and 6 pm; they close on Thursdays at 12.30 pm. Government offices close at 1.30 pm during the week and at 11.30 am on Thursdays. During the summer, offices open between 7 am and 1 pm and

population is put by the government at 1,800,000, but about half are said to be other Arabs, to with Indians, Pakistanis and Iranians make up of the non-Kuwaitis. The British community numbers about 7,000, there is a small American colony.

is the state religion, other religions are used by the constitution have their own of worship.

**Language**  
Official language is English, but English is widely used and is regarded as the language. Merchants speak English or have

no smallpox certificate is required; cholera and yellow fever certificates are necessary only if visitors are arriving from infected areas.

No smallpox certificate is required; cholera and yellow fever certificates are necessary only if visitors are arriving from infected areas.

**Emir**

Emir Sheikh Jaber Al-Sabah became in 1978, succeeding his father, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem Al-Sabah, who died in 1977.

**Government**  
constitutional emirate, in fact, Kuwait has no constitution, and the press as other personal liberty. These are guaranteed independent judiciary, a Kuwaiti constitution and criminal code are on Islamic law, are through an appointed minister and a council of ministers, which is headed by the Emir, and the Emir's executive.

Ministers

Minister and Crown Prince: Sheikh Saad al-Al-Sabah

Prince Minister: Jaber Al Ali Al-Sabah

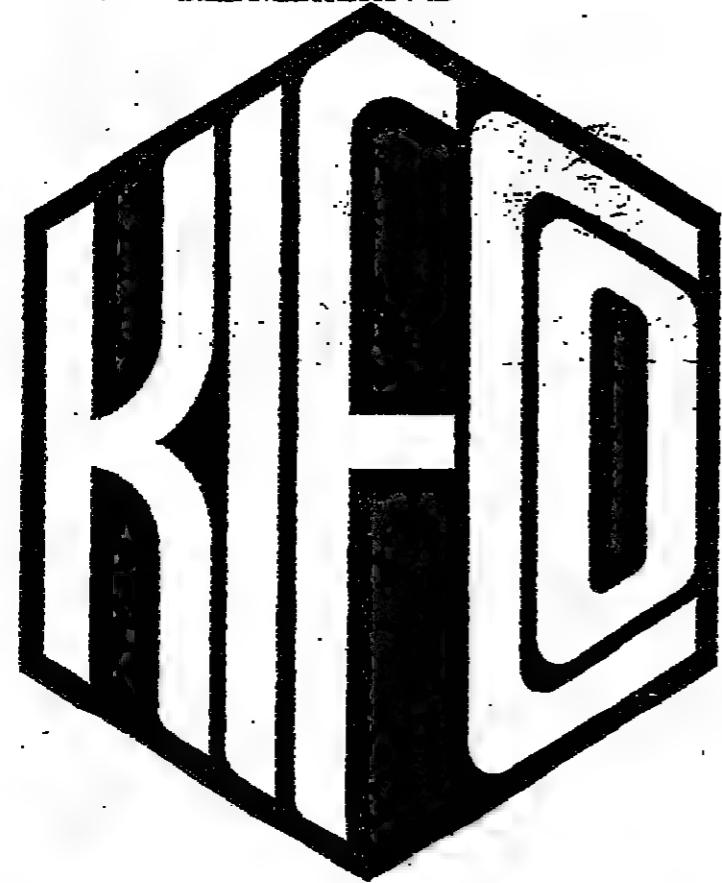
Prince Minister: Minister of Information: Jaber Al Ali Al-Sabah

Prince Minister:

Minister of State: Shaikh Nawaef al-Jaber (appointment)

Minister of State: Shaikh Nawaef al-Jaber

## KUWAIT



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## KUWAIT

Gustavo Ferrari talks to four men and gives their views on a country which is unofficial adviser to the Gulf states

## Opportunities for investment

"There are still good opportunities for investment inside the country", Mr Bader Sultan, chairman of Sultan Ben Essa Co says. Like many Kuwaiti family-based enterprises, the Sultan group extends its activities to a number of items managed by seven brothers. The company deals with investments, insurance, travel, construction, industrial projects, general trade and so on.

Mr Bader Sultan says he is personally taking care of the investment division and considers himself a conservative in that field. Although the company is of considerable size, he has not expanded internationally: most investments are placed in the Kuwaiti market. "The main part of our investment now goes to real estate", he added.

"At the moment, there are few large projects for industrialisation", Mr Sultan said, "and I do not think there will be. Kuwait is still a small market with capacity for only light industries and those chiefly in the consumable goods field."

Regarding imports, he sees foodstuffs as the main commodity followed by building materials, although here the demand has been decreasing because of a slowdown in construction. Another factor, in his opinion, is that most of the government projects are taken by South Korean companies which bring the materials from their country.

Speaking about the great influence of the Korean construction companies, Mr Sultan says that during the past five years they have been eliminating most of their competitors through very low prices—usually 25 per cent less than the nearest competitor. The key to their success, he says, is that they are strongly subsidized by their government.

Cheap labour is brought from Korea and accommodated in temporary camps, which are dismantled and taken away to a new location once the project is finished.



Two years ago, he says, the imports of electronics were almost equal to foodstuff, but now the market has become saturated in these items. "It is luck that we have the possibility of going to other markets with items that are saturated here. Otherwise we would have to stockpile for years to come."

The volume of reexports to Saudi Arabia and Iraq is less than before. "There was a very strong reexport to Saudi Arabia when they had congestion in their ports; now they have solved the problem and their demand for goods from here declined. But sometimes they run short of certain materials, or they need them urgently. They cannot afford the time-wasting shipment and come in Kuwait where they find the goods ready and at reasonable prices—sometimes lower than in Europe."

"Now our problem of port congestion is solved. We have got very good facilities and the waiting time is minimized."

"Most of the time there are no delays; when they do occur it is not for more than five days to one week."

## 'In search of peace'

Ambassador Abdulla Zakaria al-Ansari is director of the Press and Culture Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But he is also a writer. The author of nine books, he is an outspoken personality well-known in the Kuwaiti community. Since 1972 he has been publishing one book each year from analysis of and comment on Kuwaiti poets to politics and communications. Titles like *Politicians and politics: the unity lost between them*, *Spirit of the pen, Th inkers in dialogue, or In search of peace* show the range of his interests.

"There are no changes in The Gulf area", he says, adding that the internal revolution in Iran did not bring any consequences for the other countries of the area. Another American intervention, like the frustrated commando operation, would be the real source of danger, he says.

Mr al-Ansari thinks that with the overthrow of the Shah's regime, the United States lost one of its strongest allies in the area, but this does not mean there is a power vacuum.

As an ideal solution for the security and stability of the region, Mr al-Ansari proposes that there should be a meeting between all the countries concerned and the Gulf countries to work out conditions for a non-intervention treaty. In this way, he believes, the oil would be for all the countries and not only for the United States, or whoever has the power to take it by force.

He sees strong unity as the only means of guaranteeing the security of the Gulf countries, but thinks that this is unlikely to happen because of the interference of the big international interests. Describing international politics, he says that the ruling principle is the law of the strongest.

Asked about the use of oil as a weapon, he says: "If somebody puts a knife to my throat to kill me, what can I do? Is it not my right to do anything I can? If I die, I have nothing else to lose. I would do whatever I can to save my life."



Regarding Afghanistan, Mr al-Ansari says that the Soviet intervention came as an answer to the previous intervention the United States was making through its agents there. In his opinion, Russia moved in at the request of the Kabul Government as executor of an existing treaty between them. He made it clear that he was explaining rather than justifying the Soviet action, of which he disapproved. "We condemn the Soviet military intervention, as we also condemn the contradictory attitude of the United States, which helps Israel in taking the Arab land, in invading Lebanon and so on."

Asked about the use of oil as a weapon, he says: "If somebody puts a knife to my throat to kill me, what can I do? Is it not my right to do anything I can? If I die, I have nothing else to lose. I would do whatever I can to save my life."

Mr al-Ansari added that the United States was making a big fuss over the Soviet invasion because the Americans wanted an excuse to intervene in Iran by striking both Iran and Iraq.

## Time is short



"Our time here is short", Mr Christopher Parsons, general manager of one of the biggest trading companies in Kuwait said. "I think that in the near future foreign management will be replaced by Kuwaitis." This expatriate is one of the 25 British management staff among a total of 1,000 employees his company has in the country. He feels the young Kuwaitis who return with their diplomas will take over most of the executive positions.

"It is becoming difficult to acquire expert management from the UK mainly because the difference in salaries is not that great any more. Wages have improved in Britain as have the tax regulations."

Mr Parsons, who first came to Kuwait in 1975, said that despite the instability lately experienced in the region he feels more personal security than he would in the United Kingdom.

"The problems in The Gulf have brought a slowdown in business, but this is neither the main nor the only cause. Business in Kuwait was almost ridiculously good. Local companies

were too large and reexported to neighbouring countries. Added to extra elements of business which was due to 'diseases' to a greater extent, the market degree than". Careful planning could absorb, resulted in a better growth of a few years ago, there hasn't been a slowdown, this is a good place."

When asked about the plans for the time when the oil runs out, he thinks full industrialization will not be achieved.

He said: "I do not think the Kuwaitis want that. They have been traders for hundreds of years and it seems to me that they will continue along the same or similar lines. Nevertheless, the country is approaching industrialization in a more

realistic way in

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## Inflation comes from outside



"The liquidity crisis is over now", Mr Ibrahim Shukri Dabdoub, deputy chief general manager of the National Bank of Kuwait, says.

The National Bank is the oldest in Kuwait and one of the largest in the Arab world. Mr Dabdoub says the recent opening of an office in London is just the beginning of its plan for international expansion. "We have been very active since 1974. For instance, we have just signed a syndicated loan agreement which is managed and handled as co-managers Chase Manhattan, Lloyds and Gulf International and City Bank among the participants."

Talking about the liquidity crisis, Mr Dabdoub says that the Central Bank decision to increase the interest rate from 7 per cent to 10 per cent had its first test during 1979 and the beginning of 1980 when the interest rates on the Eurodollar went up to 20 per cent. This generated a move towards high interest currencies: from marks, Swiss francs, yen in dollars.

"Having a free economy without any exchange control, we also experienced a move from Kuwaiti dinars to dollars. In order to restrain the dinars from flowing out we had to increase the interest rate in such a way as to compete with the dollar, taking into consideration the exchange risks. That really made a difference in the fight against the liquidity crisis."

The Central Bank handled the situation in a very professional and efficient way. The monetary authorities kept injecting money into the economy in order to reverse the trends that were affecting our liquidity system. Other steps were taken by the Central

Bank in cooperation with the local banks, moving from the demand overdraft system into the term lending by which lending can be directed towards the actual requirement of the system."

Talking about inflation in Kuwait, Mr Dabdoub said that it is, in part, brought from outside by imports. He added that the growth of money supply in Kuwait is about 25 per cent, which is above the international standards. As a result the economy is more or less overheated. These factors also generate some inflation.

"But the government measures (like the subsidies of many basic commodities) is making quite an impact on inflation which is fairly well controlled now. I am sure it is less than the two-digit figure found in some developed countries".

Asked about the apparent saturation in certain economic activities in Kuwait, Mr Dabdoub said: "I'd call it normalization rather than saturation. Our growth now is normal. The emphasis is on quality rather than quantity". He said that the proportion of the assets taken by domestic lending is very high and that the rest is invested outside without preference for any country.

Regarding the competence of Bahrain as an offshore banking centre Mr Dabdoub said that no official measures were taken and that the challenge was left to the local banks to develop their own capabilities. Since 1975 the Kuwaiti commercial banks have been able to compete very efficiently in the international and domestic fields with the banks of Bahrain. "I think that this was a healthy competition that brought more sophistication to our market."

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# Containers and new berths end port congestion

Dr Ibrahim Makkii, port boom and feverish construction activity which followed the quadrupling of container ship prices by January 1974, soon became the prime cause of the form of seaborne congestion, and it affected every part of The Gulf from Basra, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahr in the north, to Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah in the south, thus including Kuwait, Dammam, Bahrain and Doha.

By the end of 1977, however, the congestion was over and there were two reasons for this; first, the use of container ships giving much quicker turn-round had become generally accepted; and second, most of the ports had significantly increased the number of berths available. These two factors combined to transform the Gulf shipping scene in less than four years, so that one forecast is that after all new berth construction projects have been completed, the berths available will be about 50 per cent more than is needed.

Containers were first introduced to The Gulf in large numbers in 1976. They quickly increased efficiency, and the port authorities soon began to encourage the use of container vessels by offering them berths prior to the trade from the Far East into The Gulf is almost totally by container, and local shipping men expect that the same will apply to the routes from America and Europe by the end of this year.

Apart from this natural expansion, there is little doubt that many ports have been expanded at least partly for prestige or because of inter-state rivalry. A survey carried out for shipping agents Gray Mackenzie has indicated that new berth construction will, by 1982, more than double the number in use only two years ago.

On the basis of construction already in hand the total of deep water Gulf berths can be expected to increase to 407 by 1982, compared with 191 in 1978. By far the biggest port expansion is in the United Arab Emirates, where new construction will provide 146 berths by 1982, an increase of 100.

Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Iraq and Iran also have port extensions planned and in progress, but on a comparatively modest scale. Kuwait, however, with characteristic enthusiasm, not so far added to its existing 18 berths at Shuwaikh, its main port, but there are plans to add nine berths by 1985.

Among the conclusions in the Gray Mackenzie study, which was prepared by management consultants Peat Marwick Mitchell, it is suggested that all countries, except Kuwait and Bahrain, will show an increasing surplus of commercial berths up to 1982, and in some cases the surplus will be enormous. In the UAE, for example, about 70 per cent of all berths, whether for container or conventional traffic will not be required in 1982.

In view of this, the report foresees intensified competition between ports, particularly in the UAE. The ports which will attract most



Loading oil on to a tanker wait is roughly in the same outside Basra of between 80 category as say, Felixstowe and Liverpool.

Yet of the bigger Gulf ports only Kuwait is without a single "dry-dock credit", usually reckoned to be essential for handling containers. The TEU volume handled by the Shuwaikh container terminal can therefore be considered as a considerable achievement by Overseas Containers, the British consortium responsible for it. The planned nine new berths, however, provide for three gantry cranes.

At Kuwait's Mina Shuwaikh Dr Makkii readily acknowledges the importance of having the equipment for container handling. Taking the standard container measurement as an "twenty-foot equivalent unit" (TEU) Kuwait handled 73,363 TEU in 1978 and 120,945 in 1979, and the projection for this year is 163,000 TEU. On the basis of those figures Ku-

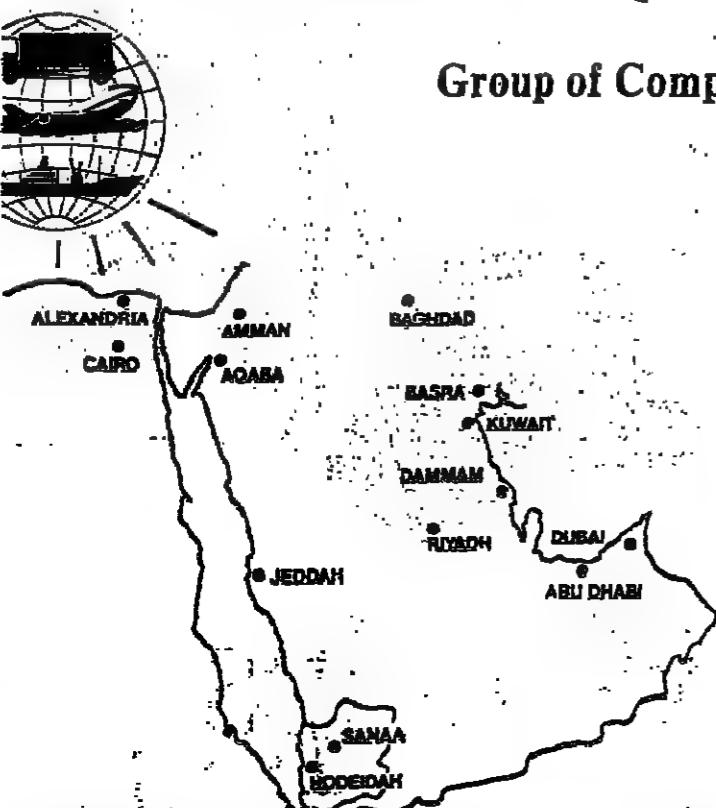
tai traffic will be those offering not only a comprehensive range of services but also a wide range of sizes. The cost—about £150 a course we also or to measure)

"There is a waiting time

Alan Grainge

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## Docks confident for future

One of the features which makes Kuwait's port at Shuwaikh of special importance to The Gulf and which entitles it to be considered as one of the main ports in the region is its maintenance and repair facilities. These are provided by the Kuwait Shipbuilding and Repairyard Company (KSRC), which was established by emiri decree in April 1974. The project was carried out by the German shipyard company, Blohm & Voss, in cooperation with Associated Marine Consultants of Holland, and the yard became fully operational two years ago.

Although the KSRC, in which the Kuwait Government has a 23 per cent shareholding, has still to make an operating profit Mr Ali Mohammed al-Modhaf, the general manager, is confident about its prospects.

"In our first full year we repaired more than 200 vessels both afloat and docked, and we expect to make a profit this year," Mr al-Modhaf says.

KSRC's total assets were valued at KD27m (£43m) at the end of last year and the plant and repair yard are shown in the accounts at KD23.8m (£3.8m).

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	End 1969	End 1979
Year of operation	3	12
Capital	2,000	12,000
Capital & Reserves	2,499	46,848
Deposits	55,862	771,341
Advances	31,826	342,652
Contra-accounts	32,991	232,587
Total Balance-Sheet	91,592	1,051,175
Net Profit	609	3,605

(Figures in thousands of Kuwaiti Dinars)  
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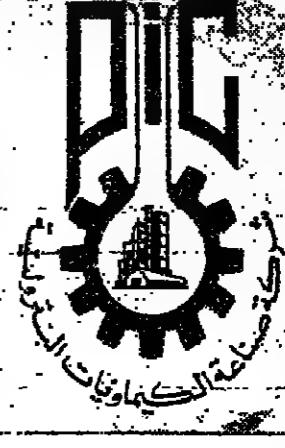
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Michael Prest considers two related dilemmas of a country with enormous income

## How to dispose of a revenue surplus

Whereas in these straightened times most countries are seeking to reduce expenditure, the Government is constantly trying to raise spending to meet income. The apparently inexorable rise in oil prices, partly because of market pressures and partly because of conscious decisions by the Kuwait Government among others, leaves government revenues way beyond requirements.

Even after the prudent policy of suppressing inflation and the legal minimum of saving have been met, Kuwait's revenue surplus in the current financial year could be as much as \$4,000m.

Spending which is not directly productive in an industrial sense falls into various categories. One is dispersal of income overseas, either through foreign aid or through investment forming part of state reserves. To some extent both may be regarded as aspects of foreign policy.

The second is social development at home, a heading which must be treated cautiously because of the many activities it embraces. Unlike expenditure abroad, which can be seen as a weapon against inflation, social expenditure may increase inflation and is therefore approached by government with care. A third spending category is domestic basic services and industry.

Perhaps the most extraordinary figure, in a country where statistics are almost American in their capacity to surprise, is the volume of foreign aid given. Kuwait is estimated to be giving away annually about 7.5 per cent of gross national product, or, if that rate is maintained, about \$1,500m this year. Since independence in 1961 Kuwait may have given away \$10,000m. All this is quite separate from commercial and private investment outside the emirate.

Two main channels are used for official assistance. The best known is the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, founded in the same year as independence. After a number of accretions, the fund's authorized capital is now about very different. Foreign in-

\$3,800m, and the paid-up amount by the Government is \$125m.

In practice assistance is not completely restricted to Arab states, although they received about half the \$2,500m lent up to the Kuwait Fund for Future Generations.

At the end of 1978 the fund held about \$13,000m, and must now be about \$15,000m. The limitations of the Kuwaiti economy mean the vast bulk of this considerable sum must be invested abroad.

In addition, a policy of providing as much as possible for the future—in other words, deferring current spending—against a fall in oil income, which is not necessarily the same as the "oil running out", means that the state general reserve has assets of a further \$20,000m to \$25,000.

Most of these funds are handled by the Ministry of Finance, amid great secrecy. The largest proportion is obviously in the United States, and even more could be denominated in dollars. Altogether about 18 portfolio managers are thought to be employed, including some of the world's leading banks. The more public investments are 14 per cent in Daimler-Benz, a large piece of real estate around the Champs Elysées, and 35 million shares in various Japanese heavy industries.

These overseas holdings probably generate an income of at least \$3,000m a year, all of which is promptly reinvested.

The importance of domestic spending goes beyond charity, although it would be churlish and hypocritical of countries whose foreign assistance does not meet the agreed base of 0.75 per cent of gap annually to ignore Kuwait's generosity. For a tiny state as militarily weak as Kuwait, foreign aid is a telling method of securing friends and influence. It is not accidental that in recent years the Government has quietly tried to put more emphasis on pan-Arab projects, thereby drawing the fangs of some of the more radical Arab regimes.

Some of the same considerations may apply to official foreign investment, but in this case the stringencies are very different. Foreign in-

All economies have their oddities, but Kuwait's is one of the strangest. Consider: a government whose revenues may run this year to more than \$20,000m has only two chief ways of controlling income and expenditure—reducing oil output and putting more cash to reserve.

While 95 per cent of revenue is generated by oil, that sector employs only about 2,000 people, just 2 per cent of the labour force, and a policy of complete freedom of capital movement makes the economy prone to liquidity crises, although 46 per cent of the whole population is employed by the Government.

At the heart of these dilemmas and contradictions is a simple ideological fact.

Although the state-controlled oil sector of the economy is overwhelming, the Government is committed to free enterprise. For centuries Kuwaiti merchants have been renowned throughout the region for their trading skills, and the ruling family knows it cannot suppress those skills even if it wishes. The Stock Exchange, investment companies, new ventures in shipping and industry, are all testimony to the speed with which Kuwaitis have adapted to contemporary forms of trading.

Yet sincere dedication to free enterprise is combined with a deep-rooted cultural belief in promoting the welfare of citizens. Critics see the huge social expenditure, and the more or less open-ended Civil Service, as a kind of paternalism which disfigures an otherwise conservative and undemocratic state. However justified such criticism may be, the welfare state also has origins in Islamic notions of charity.

At the same time, the particular way in which this system has developed—at least as far as it applies to Kuwaiti citizens rather than those who live in the country but have inferior rights—owes much to the economy's loquacious structure. It has been argued that the Government's and the country's huge revenues are identical and are not the work of a significant group of economic agents, whether entrepreneurs, labourers, industrialists or firms; consequently, all sections of the population are equally entitled to the benefits. By the

same token, the incentive to work in a supposedly free enterprise economy is much reduced.

The claims of the population to become renters are all the harder to resist because the Government has so few macroeconomic instruments at its disposal. There are no taxes, although the idea has been mooted, so the sole fiscal weapon is control of government spending.

This has been used with some success over the past two years, chiefly to bring down the inflation rate. The 1977-78 and 1978-79 general budgets were held at about \$8,300m, and the present budget allows for only a slight increase in prices. Partly as a result, inflation has subsided from about 25 per cent a year to roughly 12 per cent.

Income which is not spent is put straight to reserve. By the end of 1978 those reserves stood at the enormous amount of approximately \$35,000m, and are probably growing by some \$10,000m a year. For the other side of the expenditure equation is the equal difficulty the Government has in restraining its income. Oil production has now been cut to 1,500,000 barrels a day, one million barrels a day fewer than a year ago. But over the same period Kuwait's oil prices have gone up by nearly 150 per cent, although for a time the official policy was to hold them down in the interest of oil-importers.

An illustration of how embarrassing oil income is from other sources covers about 35 per cent of government expenditure. Of rapidly growing importance is investment income, now possibly more than \$3,000m a year. Government planners believe that the non-oil gross domestic product is capable of sustaining a real growth rate of 7 per cent over the next five years, compared with 17 per cent a year between 1972-73 and 1977-78. The sector includes private industry, basic services and government projects in petrochemicals and related fields.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the planners can either plan or put their plans into practice. The record so far is not good, although whether that much matters in a country

whose extending from 75 per cent to 85 per cent. The most pleasing aspect to advocates of the Kuwaiti dollar bond market was the arrival in 1979 of triple A rated (high quality) borrowers such as Caisse Centrale de Co-operation Economique de France, the Swedish electrical equipment manufacturers Asea, the Norwegian Norges Kommunalbank and the Finnish borrower Teollisuuden Voima.

This has to some extent supported the arguments of Nasashishi and others that the market has created its own momentum. It saw the first private sector credits which were non-government guaranteed and the issues had been placed in an atmosphere of an inverse yield curve.

Yet all this is to some extent special pleading. The big growth in the Kuwaiti dinar bond market in 1978 with the arrival of City of Oslo, the first private name, was all against a background of weakness in the dollar. Although there has been some reduction in United States banks' prime rates, which may result in a recovery, it will be difficult to reestablish the Kuwaiti dinar market at anything like its 1978 level.

Perhaps one indication of like the Kuwait Trading Contracts Company for Trading Securities As far as can be published by these companies with KTC posting record 1979 of KD 5.1 billion syndicate underwriting and corporation.

Kuwait's se-banks in terms of capabilities are N. of Kuwait, Al-Kuwait, Comm. of Kuwait, Ban & the Middle Bank, Bank o Bahrain and Threes of the Bank of Kuwait and Commercial Kuwait, rank er 20 banks in the John

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## Control of government spending is sole fiscal weapon

The fall of the Shah of Iran, the authorities resorted to their old device of land sales. Increased welfare spending, especially on housing, may also be seen as adding to income.

But whatever policy instruments the Government employs, one problem is likely to prove very hard to overcome. Development away from oil implies sucking in an even bigger foreign labour force. According to the 1975 census, the population consisted of 502,300 Kuwaitis and 563,000 others. The census now being conducted could reveal a population of 1,800,000. By the year 2000 it is likely to be much bigger than the 2,500,000 originally forecast by the planners.

And although the strictly Kuwaiti population is growing faster than the non-Kuwaiti, the latter will still be about half the total.

In itself the national composition of the population should not be a factor of economic importance. But the understandable concern of Kuwaitis to preserve their identity effectively limits the labour supply.

Improvements take time, however, and time may not be on Kuwait's side.



## Investors look abroad at real estate

The flight of funds from Kuwait resulting from political uncertainty in the region has halted the attempt to create a diversified capital market at home. There is increasing evidence that the Government, the investment companies and the private sector are looking more at investment opportunities abroad in real estate and blue-chip equities.

Leading companies such as the Kuwait International Investment Company (KIC) are hedging to protect their positions. Mr Hikmat Nasashishi, the KIC general manager, and perhaps the best known Kuwaiti banking personality abroad, says: "From 1980 our income will come mainly from investment in real estate".

As if to emphasize the point one of the least well known Kuwaiti interests, Artoc Bank & Trust, has just paid \$15m for the Eiffra site, Vauxhall Bridge, in London. In January Kuwaitis bought for \$120m five Paris buildings in avenue Montaigne and rue Jean Goujon which are the present headquarters of the French chemical group Rhône Poulenc.

The Government has recently acquired a 10 per cent stake in the Frankfurt-based metal smelting and trading company Metallgesellschaft to match its other interests in Korf Stahl and Daimler-Benz and in the private sector wide publicity has been given to the acquisition of a 10 per cent stake in Grindlays Holdings, which has a controlling stake in Grindlays Bank, by the Kuwaiti business house Mussad al-Saleh & Sons.

In November Kuwait began to buy large numbers of shares in Japanese companies. By early March this was estimated at 102 million shares in 96 companies by the daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, though this may be only the visible portion since disclosure laws apply only when the equity holding reaches 25 per cent. Analysts link the Kuwaiti interest in Japanese equities specifically to strength in the dollar but entrepreneurial flair is also a factor—Japanese equities, in the Kuwaiti view at least, have been undervalued.

The pattern of holding is very much the traditional one of the Gulf investors. When Kuwaiti investors move to larger areas and attempt to take controlling interests in companies to sway policy, they have been less successful. Two such failures were when Kuwaitis failed to buy into two Japanese oil refining companies, Idemitsu Kosan Company and Maruzen Oil Company, and when Shaikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah failed in 1979 to get directors nominated on to the board of Lonrho in which he has a 19 per cent stake.

If political uncertainty was one half of the equation which equalled the suspension of the capital market then the other was high dollar interest rates. A moratorium has to be imposed on new Kuwaiti dinar bond issues in September 1979 and this is unlikely to be lifted unless international interest rates fall close to the 8 per cent which is being offered in Kuwait.

Until the moratorium was imposed, 1979 had seen 13 Kuwaiti dinar bond issues totalling KD 106m with cou-

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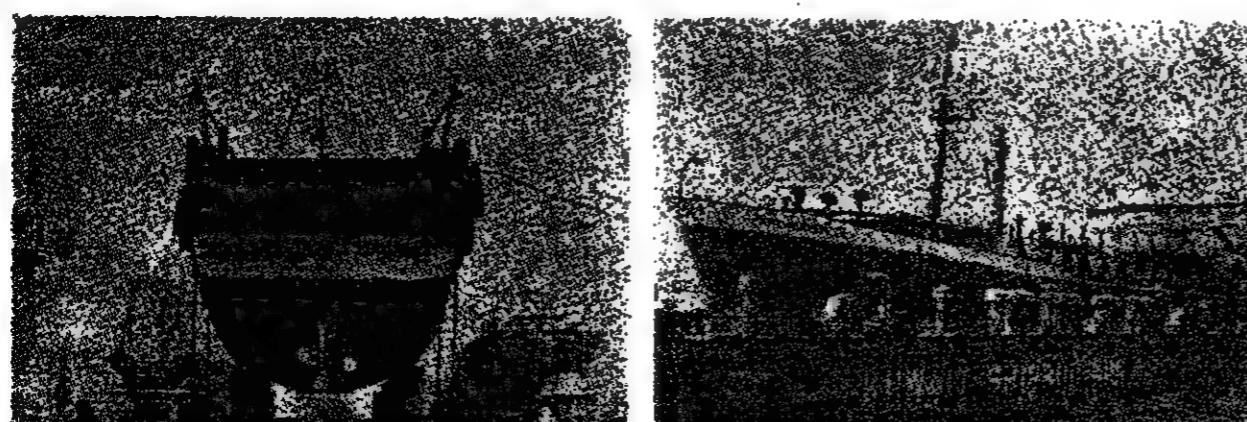
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## ISSUE OF CRICHEL DOWN

seven hundred acres of chalk downland Down in Dorset was sold from three £8,346 by the Air Ministry for further use for the was eventually sold to the Ministry by them to a man who had no previous title to the property, the head of one of the owners, tried unsuccessfully to repurchase the land in 1955, the Agriculture. Sir Alan Unwin, then Sir D. G. C. Leslie, held a inquiry was conducted by the Ministry's committee to consider what Mr Martin was doing by a feeling that any member of the should have the right to make or even alter decisions of

was debated in the House on July 20, 1976. Dugdale gave that when land being compulsorily was no longer would be sold and occupant would, be given the if buying it back, at market price as district valuer". At the procedure could be applied to Crichel Down, in fact done. Sir Alan concluded his keeping ministerial for the conduct of and announced in. A promising Secretary of Agriculture, on, also decided to as he had had no possibility for the is felt to be some. Two principles shed; the very principle of ministerial

responsibility, and another important principle that compulsory purchase, if no longer required, should naturally lead to an offer being made to the original owner.

If the state uses abnormal powers it has a duty to do what it can to protect those who are injured by such powers.

A precisely similar case has now arisen over the Bloomsbury premises of the distinguished publishers George Allen and Unwin. This historic building was sold to the government in 1963 under threat of compulsory purchase, at a time when the government were acquiring the proposed site for the extension of the British Library. The British Library is no longer to be situated in that area and the properties then acquired are being sold. Messrs Allen and Unwin, who have conducted their business in these premises since 1914, want to repurchase the property. It clearly has strong historic associations with their firm. The Department of the Environment have refused to accept the Crichel Down precedent; they have refused to honour the assurances that were given in the Crichel Down debate on the grounds that the Crichel Down Assurances applied only to land and not to buildings, trying to void an obligation of justice by a quibble.

It is true that the Crichel Down case concerned land, and was argued on that footing, but it primarily concerned a principle which was stated by that excellent Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, in winding up the debate: "Every citizen of good will sees his land go in time of emergency" for Government requirements with as much good will as he can muster; but it is taken for a specific purpose, for a specific need of the State. When that purpose is exhausted, when that need is past, what is wrong, on any consideration of morality or justice, in allowing the person from whom the land was taken to have the chance of getting it back?" Crichel Down was not an issue of land as against buildings,

but of morality and justice against administrative oppression.

The principle in the two cases is exactly the same. The original owners did not want to sell Crichel Down. Allen and Unwin did not want to sell their Bloomsbury premises. Both acted under coercion or pressure and the government used the strength of its compulsory powers for what then seemed to be a good reason. In time the good reason ceased to exist; in both cases civil servants then decided that they would reluctantly do what substantial injustice lay in their power, and for what other reason than that they were irritated to think that private rights should be asserted against the state's authority.

The present proposal, from which the Department of the Environment refuses to shift, is that Allen and Unwin's building should be auctioned on July 3. We now have a Conservative government. If there is one good reason which leads people to vote for Conservative candidates it is the belief that Conservative governments will uphold the rights of individuals against the power of the state, and indeed of the bureaucracy. If the Department of the Environment are allowed or instructed by their political masters to violate the Crichel Down assurances on the slender pretext which they have advanced, then the Secretary of State will have put himself into the box, or dock, that Sir Thomas Dugdale occupied. If the Prime Minister herself allows the Department to get away with this example of the arrogance of power, she will have greatly disappointed those who believed that this is exactly the kind of public wrong which she personally would not tolerate. This may seem a small issue; the sums involved are indeed small; but it is in fact a great one. Does the citizen have the ability to compel the state to do right, to honour its promises, and not to abuse its enormous power?

Mr Burke quite rightly demands strict honesty from his pro-nuclear opponents: let him observe the same standards. Far too many of the speeches and writings emerging from the anti-nuclear lobby represent opinion as fact and possibilities as certainties. The effect is to persuade many members of the public, who find it very difficult to check statements, that nuclear power is intolerably dangerous and that we can perfectly well do without it. Dispassionate assessment does not make either pro-nostion look probable, and the fears which these utterances produce are a serious obstacle to rational discussion and decision.

Yours faithfully  
D. C. LESLIE  
Department of Nuclear Engineering,  
Queen Mary College,  
Mile End Road, E1.  
June 2.

## FEAT OF PROPOSITION NINE

go the voters of k a decision which believed to be i they supported sixteen, a measure y taxes in the state was the start of a movement across the my other states assures either to or to limit public st November Califoried for another oposition Four this at a ceiling on local spending in the seemed to be part action against the government which turned outside the as well.

trend has been hair in California defeat of Proposition 9 was designed to ate income tax. It a to conclude from tax-cutting move- n put into reverse. es not amount to his on Proposition 9 is a recogni- cutting if there are undesirable social at deal of play was course of the cam- is Proposition went c service unions ading part in the against Proposition 9 they were afraid

for the jobs of their members. But there must also have been a widespread feeling among voters that this was simply not a realistic proposal following the other measures that had already been taken to restrict public spending. The old-fashioned personal style of Mr Howard Jarvis, who led the campaign for Proposition Nine as he had done for the two earlier Propositions, had also become a liability. His manner may have seemed just too rough for a good many voters.

It will obviously be necessary to watch the effect of this decision elsewhere in the United States over the coming months. Just as the success of Proposition Thirteen heralded the nationwide movement for tax-cutting, so it is possible that the defeat of Proposition Nine might mark its general decline. It is more probable, though, that this decision indicates not that the American public have suddenly lost their taste for lower taxes, but that they have preserved their sense of proportion in indulging it.

If that is so, the most important effect of this decision might be on the politicians themselves who might conclude that they too would be wise to demonstrate a sense of proportion. They will be expected by the public to keep taxes as low as possible, but not at all costs. In other words, they must not accord tax-cutting such an absolute priority as to massacre essential public

## DOES NOT DECIDE THE CLOSED SHOP

of the European Human Rights Bill, was brought to Strasbourg during the lifetime of the last Labour administration, which was committed to the perpetuation and, in some instances, the extension of the closed shop principle. The Conservative government found itself, with some embarrassment, having to defend a practice in which it did not believe, and which its election manifesto had promised to emasculate. The Commission that closed shops each of the Conservative party, according to its in- "Article 11 neither r allows, the system ps in general". That des that "everyone: to freedom of others, including form and to join for the protection its". Whether or not freedom guaranteed ict implies, also a adam—not to join a was specifically Commission. mmission's opinion is touched in narrow is also out of date.

entered into between the employer and the unions has been accepted by 80 per cent of the work force in a secret ballot.

The Commission did not express an opinion on whether or not the relevant clauses of the Bill would, assuming they were enacted, bring the United Kingdom back into legality. That will now have to be decided by the European Court of Human Rights, as a friendly settlement was not able to be reached between the parties and the Government. The Freedom Association, which has backed and sponsored the railmen's case to Strasbourg, does not accept that the Government's Bill is sufficient, and is attempting to obtain a Court ruling far more broadly antagonistic to the concept of the closed shop in general. There is also, of course, pressure on the Government to broaden its very limited closed shop legislation.

and is in cooperation with Somerset County Council Social Services.

It has been fully in use since early February, and the official opening ceremony is to take place on June 6. It has started off most successfully, with the residents happy and often improving in health. The Chief Housing Officer (Mr A. C. Cox), Mendip District Council Housing Office, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, will readily supply details.

Mendip District Council intends opening another such estate when

funds allow, and Somerset County Council is eager that the other local housing authorities of Somerset should follow suit.

I sincerely hope that this will become an established form of housing for the more infirm elderly throughout the country.

Yours sincerely,  
ELIZABETH ATTILLI

## Expanding role of nuclear energy

From Professor D. C. Leslie

Sir, Dr Fooley (May 28) has given a strong rebuttal of the allegations of Mr Thomas Burke of the Friends of the Earth (reported on May 15) that the plan for expanding nuclear energy production is dishonest. There is another part of Mr Burke's speech which requires equally firm treatment. You repeat him as saying: "It is now beyond argument that, should we choose to pursue this, there are non-nuclear routes to guarantee our energy security." Since argument is now going on, I am afraid it is just wrong, and Mr Burke presumably meant to say that the issue was beyond reasonable argument. Even this is nowhere near true.

There are many opinions: a representative view might be that it is quite likely, but far from certain, that an industrial society of the kind we know could be operated with a substantially lower energy input. The anti-nuclear lobby concludes from this that one should then do without nuclear power, but a dispassionate assessment of the risks suggests that it would be better to use the opportunity to stretch out our oil supplies. No one has yet demonstrated how we could pass without disrupting our present high energy consumption rates, to a much lower consumption on a similar scale of the exhaustion of our oil supplies.

What Mr Burke presents as an assured alternative is in fact an insecure option. It might work but he has no way of proving that it will. The only certainty is that if we take his advice and he proves to be wrong, the consequences will be very severe. The best estimate that we can now suggest that whatever we do energy supplies are going to be tight and that we will compound our difficulties if we forsake nuclear energy.

Mr Burke quite rightly demands strict honesty from his pro-nuclear opponents: let him observe the same standards. Far too many of the speeches and writings emerging from the anti-nuclear lobby represent opinion as fact and possibilities as certainties. The effect is to persuade many members of the public, who find it very difficult to check statements, that nuclear power is intolerably dangerous and that we can perfectly well do without it. Dispassionate assessment does not make either proposition look probable, and the fears which these utterances produce are a serious obstacle to rational discussion and decision.

Yours faithfully  
D. C. LESLIE  
Department of Nuclear Engineering,  
Queen Mary College,  
Mile End Road, E1.  
June 2.

## London tower blocks

From Mr J. P. Sproston

Sir, If Mr Peter Murray's letter (May 27) represents the views of my fellow-professionals, we need no further proof that artistic sensitivity among architects is gone dead. It is really suggesting that the National tower and its lesser brethren have improved the look of London? As a visitor over many years I have watched St Paul's decline from a position of calm and proper eminence to something like a woodpecker's butt in the forest.

In asking us to prefer tower blocks to bomb sites Mr Murray seems to imply that any building, irrespective of merit, is preferable to a piece of flat ground. Is this the principle which has guided British architects since the war?

Yours faithfully,  
J. P. SPROSTON,  
The Manser,  
25 Tower Street,  
Hollingsworth,  
Hyde,  
Cheshire.

## BBC priorities

From Mr John Copeland

Sir, At a time when £500,000 is being saved by disbanding orchestras, the BBC is spending a similar amount in setting up and financing Radio Lincoln. due to start broadcasting in November.

This station, in common with all other local radio stations, will no doubt be offering "fun fones", top town quizzes, and gramophone requests for grannies, in addition to an endless barrage of pop music.

For years we have managed in Lincolnshire without these delights, and I am sure that many Lincolnshire would be willing to forgo local broadcasting for the sake of saving five fine orchestras.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN COPELAND,  
1 The Hallway,  
Burton-upon-Trent,  
Lincolnshire.

## Insult to the dead

From Mr Henry Morris

Sir, Miss Mavis Gallant (May 24) is to be commended for drawing attention to the deliberate smashing of 23 headstones bearing the Star of David at the Canadian war cemetery at Bretteville-sur-Laize.

The destruction of Jewish cemeteries is not a new phenomenon, it has happened many times over many years and continues to happen all over the world. What is a new and disturbing feature is the deliberate smashing of the graves of men and women of the Jewish faith who lost their lives in the service of their country, and the indifference with which these mindless acts are received. The Association has great admiration for the beauty of these cemeteries, the loving care with which they are maintained and the highest praise for the Commission which looks after them. It was therefore an even greater shock when we learnt soon after the vandalism in France that cemeteries in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut, had been damaged in the same way.

It was thought at first that the damage was incidental to the fighting of the past few years and not directed specifically against the cemeteries. Lately, however, it is only Jewish headstones which have been smashed and when replaced smashed again. As a result, to avoid further destruction all headstones bearing the Star of David or an

inscription in Hebrew have been taken into store. These graves will now carry temporary markers until claimants return and replacement may be safely erected. Understandably, the Commission regretted having to write to them in a letter to us, "as in Iraq, it seems that the choice for the time being is between a headstone without the religious emblem and no stone at all".

To some extent it might be wrong to draw a parallel between what has happened in France and the Middle East. In Europe these vandals are almost certainly Nazi sympathizers and fanatics. In Lebanon they may probably describe themselves as anti-Zionists. For living Jews it is abundantly clear that this is a distinction without a difference, indeed for many of them so called anti-Zionism is merely a mask for their hatred of Jews and even when in their graves will not let Jews rest in peace. We could be forgiven for feeling, since few seem to care, that there are still those who in their recently acquired disguise of diplomatic respectability would like to complete what Hitler started.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY MORRIS,  
National Chairman,  
Association of Jewish Ex-Service

Men and Women,  
Ajax House,  
5A East Bank,  
Stamford Hill, N16.  
May 29.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Jury vetting: the issues involved

From Lord Wigoder, QC

Sir, The controversy over jury vetting is in danger of confusing what should be two quite separate issues. There is the problem of the prevention of disqualified jurors from being included on the panel at all, and there is the issue of the suitability of particular jurors to try particular cases.

The first problem should be capable of solution without too much difficulty. Potential jurors should be warned in emphatic terms that they risk prosecution if they do not disclose that they are disqualified, and that there will be periodic checks of the whole panel at the smaller courts or at least spot checks at the larger courts. These checks must be carried out by the police, and if disqualified jurors are found, then those jurors should be removed from the panel altogether by administrative action and procedure should follow. There should then be a random sample of jurors checked for disqualification in particular cases (which gives rise to grave problems of selection), to notify counsel, or to have any challenges on the basis in open court. It may well be that Parliament ought also to consider whether the present limits of disqualification are not too narrowly drawn.

Once it is known that disqualified jurors have been removed in advance, then the real jury-vetting issue is whether there should be any control over the selection of jurors to try a particular case. On the one hand there are those that believe a jury should consist of wholly impartial people. This must inevitably lead to offensive inquiries being made into the private lives of citizens, and eventually to the American trial system, where the empanelling of the jury often takes many weeks. It is in any event a chimaera. If fear of possible preju-

dice is to lead to the exclusion of a juror, then logically in any case in which a white man is charged with wounding a black man, the jury would have to comprise 12 Chinese.

On the other hand there are those, like myself, who believe that in every case the jury should be a random sample. Of course, as Lord Justice Lawton pointed out (Law Report, published June 4), the samples will vary in different areas. Of course, as he also pointed out, where a poacher is charged with injuring a gamekeeper, the prosecution may not be helped should there be a gamekeeper on the jury. Equally the defendant may not be helped should there be a poacher on the jury. Both defences are precluded from disqualification. Gamekeepers should take their chance, and, as you rightly comment in your leading article (June 4), the majority verdict system should be able to cater for the occasional excessively biased individual.

It follows, incidentally, I believe, that we ought to look again at the whole question of whether the prosecution should have any right to stand jurors by without giving any reason, or whether the defence should have any right at all of peremptory challenge. It might be preferable to leave both sides only with their challenges for cause which, if the principle of random sampling is accepted, would be very

I should add that I would exclude altogether from this argument the wholly exceptional case in which highly sensitive defence information is to be given in camera, where special considerations obviously apply.

Yours faithfully,  
WIGODER,  
House of Lords.  
June 4.

of our species, ignores the problem of the transmission of knowledge without its being stored outside our personal memories, for example in books. Furthermore, the view that only one fifth of the human race can learn by reading and writing is both pernicious and unproven (even unsupportable of proof). The ability to use words is, surely, just as much a part of Man's genetic heritage as is his handcraft. If only a few were to be taught effective verbal skills, who would this minority be and who would select its members and by what means?

While our schooling may perhaps have paid us little attention to manual skills, it is not at all evident that excessive resources have been deployed to teach verbal ones. What seems to be developing at the moment is not so much a species of *trahison des clercs* but an equally deplorable genre of advocacy on the part of administrators and vocational educators, who have apparently been driven to extreme pessimism about children's potential literacy without considering the relative poverty of means that have been used to expand that potential. Yours faithfully,  
B. S. LEVY,  
23 Cleveland Road,  
South Woodford, E18.  
May 29.

tists in this country (or elsewhere to my knowledge) have yet done so. Until they do, the task is to come to grips with it (the purpose of Summers's book), not to reject it out of hand with a derogatory label ("snow job") because it disturbs a comfortable verdict of history.

Mr Summers correctly quoted me as crudely saying that those who examine the acoustical studies and do not agree with them are "either dumb or biased". I was perhaps wrong: some, apparently including Mr Brogan, are neither dumb nor biased, just too stubborn to re-examine the received wisdom of the past. Sincerely,

G. ROBERT BLAKEY,  
Former Chief Counsel and Staff  
Director, House Select Committee  
on Assassinations,  
Cornell Law School,  
Myron Taylor Hall,  
Ithaca,  
New York 14853,  
United States.  
May 28.

### New Hebrides troubles

From Dr Richard A. Frost

Sir, During parts of the Second World War Sir Philip Mitchell, later Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner West Pacific. In view of present events it is interesting to note that in his Diary he wrote on September 5, 1942: "I read my papers including the Protocol for the condominium in the New Hebrides which is quite phoney—Gilbert and Sullivan would have made a beautiful opera out of it."

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD A. FROST,  
18 Hawkswell Gardens,  
Oxford.  
June 4.

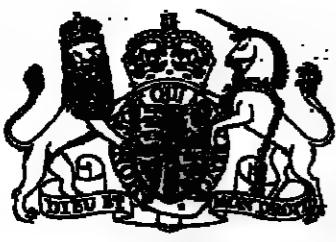
### Feeling the pinch

From the Reverend R. C. Allison

Sir, There are signs that there is a growing amount of real hardship being faced by some people in today's society.

Ten days ago we had a lady in tears in the mission because, for the first time in 59 years of marriage she had not been able to buy a Sunday joint. All through the depression years she had managed to afford it, but not in 1980.

Last week two small children came into our Bread-Line shop with 50p. After buying two large loaves for another at a reduced price, the boy pulled 50p out of his pocket and said to his sister: "Let's see if we can buy a Sunday joint. All through the depression years she had managed to afford it, but not in 1980.



## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 5: His Excellency Herr Martin Bierbach was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the German Democratic Republic to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being present to Her Majesty:  
—Herr Helmut Knobbe (Minister Plenipotentiary), Herr Arndt Schöberl (Commercial Counsellor), Herr Manfred Kibel (Counsellor), Herr Dr Lutz Buschendorf (First Secretary), Herr Karl Steiner (First Secretary), Herr Hans-Jürgen Brückner (First Secretary) and Herr Bernd Wesser (Second Secretary).

Princess Anne held the honour of being received by The Queen.  
Sir Edward Youde (Deputy Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr E. N. Smith (British High Commissioner to the Republic of The Gambia) and Mrs Smith had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr Paul Cotton was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for New Zealand at the Queen's Bench.

Mrs Cotton had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty, as Patron, was present this afternoon at a Garden Party to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Youth Hostels Association (National) and Mr John Pargeter, at Holland House Hostel where Her Majesty was received by the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor George Pole).

Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN were in attendance.

The Queen, attended by Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN left Euston Station in

the Royal Train for Staffordshire.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon. Mrs Legge-Bourke and Major Nicholas Lander, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this evening from France.

### CLARENCE HOUSE

June 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present today at a Luncheon given by the Dalhousie Society of Great Britain at the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House.

The Lady Elizabeth Bassett and the Earl of Dalhousie were in attendance.

### KENSINGTON PALACE

June 5: The Princess Margaret Countess of Snowdon, President of the Girl Guides Association, attended the Annual General Meeting of the Association held this morning at Commonwealth Headquarters and this afternoon at the Minster House.

The Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.

### WORK HOUSE

**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
June 5: The Duchess of Kent today reviewed the In-Pensioners at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea on Founder's Day.

Miss Carole Godman-Irvine was in attendance.

### THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 5: Princess Alexandra this morning attended the Fine Art & Antiques Fair in the National Hall at Olympia, London.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness visited Crediton, Devon, on the occasion of the celebrations being held to mark the Thirteen Centenary of the birth of St Boniface and was present at the service at the Parish Church of the Holy Cross.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight was attended by the Lady Mary Elizabeth Howard.

The Royal Highness President of the Royal Hospital School was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. C. Charlton, Deputy Chairman of the Society.

The funeral service for Mr R. T. Williams which was held in St Saviour's Church at Walmer, Kent this afternoon.

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Sir Donald McLean represented the Diplomatic Service at the memorial service for Sir John Methven held on Wednesday.

Sir Ronald and Lady McIntosh were present at the memorial service for Sir John Methven held on Wednesday.

Mrs Arctic Charter much regrets the unable to attend the memorial service for Sir Hugh Montaudo.

A memorial service for Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker will be held in Westminster Abbey at 11.30 am on Thursday, July 17.

Applications for tickets should be made in writing to the Director, Royal Archives, The Queen's Household Library, Woolwich, SE18, by July 3. These will be posted on or about Monday, July 7.

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The Queen, attended by Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes, Rear-Admiral Leslie Townsend and Lieutenant-Commander Robert Guy, RN left Euston Station in

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. L. Baker  
and Miss E. M. Sharrock

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs V. W. Casely-Hayford, of West Hampstead, London, and Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. W. Stevens, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

### Mr J. E. Casely-Hayford

and Miss M. H. Stevens

The engagement is announced between Joseph, eldest son of Mr and Mrs V. W. Casely-Hayford, of West Hampstead, London, and Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. W. Stevens, of Luton, Bedfordshire.

### Mr M. G. Sturgis

and Miss M. Williams

The engagement is announced between Martin George, son of Mr and Mrs George Edwin Sturgis, of Fairoaks, Roehampton, London, SW15, and Yvonne, daughter of Mr June Williams and the late Mr Alan Williams, of Moseley, Birmingham.

### Mr G. M. Shorler

and Miss A. R. Stockan

The engagement is announced between Graham, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Shorler, of Bursall, Stourton, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. H. Stockan, of Stretton, Orkney.

## Marriage

Mr N. Kenyon

and Miss S. Menzies

The marriage took place on Thursday, June 5 in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Nigel Rawlinson, son of Mr Michael Rawlinson, of Grange, France, and Mrs Lorna Rawlinson, of Charlton All Saints, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Miss Sarah Menzies, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Menzies, of Kames.

## Birthdays today

Sir Isabah Berlin, OM, 71; Professor B. Beasley, 65; Lord Carrington, 61; Dame Ninette de Valois, 82; Sir Garwood Harrison, 73; Professor R. A. H. Green, 73; Lord Inchry, 80; Major-General C. R. C. King, 75; Lord Kings Norton, 78; Lord Nugent of Guildford, 73; Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, QC, 81; Sir Philip Southwell, 86; Mr Anthony Stoddart, 64; Air Marshal Sir Hugh Walmsley, 82.

## Order of the Bath

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster and officers of the Order of the Bath extend a warm invitation to all members of the Order and their families to meet them for a brief view of the Abbey followed by a convergence in College Gardens from 6.00-8.30 pm. on Thursday, June 26. The Great Master, the Prince of Wales will be present. Admission is by ticket only, obtainable from the Receiver of Posts, 20 Deans Yard, London, SW1P 3PA. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

## Clifton College

At the annual general meeting of the Governors, Clifton College, held on May 31, Sir John Parker was elected president on the retirement of Dr J. H. Britton. Sir John May and the Hon William Walgrave, MP, were elected to the college council.

## Memorial service

### Mr J. Crooks

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr James Crooks, was held yesterday at the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, The Right Rev. Dr Christopher Roper, Bishop of Rupertus, Mr Norman Leslie Stephen, Mr Charles Vere-Nicholl, was best man. A reception was held at 5 Hamilton Place.

### Service dinner

### Celebration Club

General Sir Edwin Bramall, Colonel Commandant, The Royal Green Jackets, presided at the Club dinner of the Corps of Cadets at Andaz Club last night at Claridge's hotel. The guest of the regiment was Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Duffell.

### Latest wills

### Residue for two charities

Mr Hilda Mary Ray, of Runcorn, near Chichester, West Sussex, left estate valued at £200,000 for her. She left £7,500 to personal legatees and, after other bequests, the residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst.

Major-General Edward Henry General of Betchworth, Surrey, left estate valued at £65,332 net.

Mr Thomas Park Marshall of Clonakilty, Co Cork, master baker, left estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic valued at £187,581.

Todd, Mr Ronald Ruskin of Sevenoaks, Kent .. £131,577

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Archer, Mr Frederick John, of Birkenhead, Merseyside £140,027

Arden, Mr John Harold, of Ruthin, Clwyd .. £440,165

Artnage, Mr Philip Gordon of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, company director .. £22,465

Baker, Mr Roy Thomas, of Lancashire, Cornwall .. £244,223

Bay, Mr Norman Leslie Stephen, of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire .. £143,486

Bennet, Mr Edward Henry General of Betchworth, Surrey, left estate valued at £65,332 net.

Mr Thomas Park Marshall of Clonakilty, Co Cork, master baker, left estate in England, Wales and

the Irish Republic valued at £187,581.

Gardner, Mr Philip Gordon of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, company director .. £22,465

Gibson, Mr Alan, of Chelmsford, Essex .. £12,000

Goodwin, Mr Alan, of Chelmsford, Essex .. £12,000

Griffiths, Mr Alan, of Chelmsford, Essex .. £12,000

Harrison, Mr Alan, of Chelmsford, Essex .. £12,000

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Bank withdraws £1,000m from money markets and cancels £500m recall

By Roman Eisenstein  
Banking Correspondent

In a further smoothing of interest rates, the Bank of England is withdrawing £1,000m from the money markets and £500m from the recall of due on 16 June. The move is in response to the easing of pressure on interest rates.

So for the first time since 1977 the banks are relieved from special deposits. With the "corset" coming off next month, the Government's only control of monetary policy is to act on interest rates.

Earlier in the year the Bank, in an attempt to prevent interest rates rising further, allowed clearing banks to sell and repurchase later £1,000m of gilt-edged stock equivalent to 3 per cent of their eligible liabilities.

The Bank also temporarily pumped £1,000m into the banking system by releasing for a short while the 2 per cent of

the eligible liabilities the clearing banks had to place with the Bank of England as special deposits since 1977.

Although the Government is committed to a free market in money rates in the first four months of the year the authorities felt that a Minimum Lending Rate of 17 per cent was as high as they could go. There were then intense pressures for higher rates because of the very large flow of funds from the private sector into the Exchequer.

There were advance payments to the British National Oil Corporation of £500m and the Government had brought forward by two months the repayment of the Petroleum Revenue Tax.

Together with an active policy on gilt sales the tax gathering season and sudden payment of telephone bills after the strike the public sector had a temporary surplus at a time when demand from the hard pressed corporate sector was strong.

The Government then took the view that as the problem was temporary some relief on interest rates would not clash with the Government's philosophy. Even so, until last month, the authorities had in effect to intervene to prevent interest rates moving higher.

And had the recall of the £500m from the banking system not been cancelled rates would probably have gone up even more.

As the public sector is now moving into deficit interest rates have fallen slightly. The overnight rate, for example, which in April stood at 17 per cent is now below 16 per cent. The authorities ran the risk of losing their tight control of the money markets.

On May 9 the Bank of England cancelled permanently the recall of £500m from the banks' eligible liabilities which were equivalent to £500m and it is now cancelling the rest.

Financial Editor, page 19

### £40m order for British Aerospace

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

British Aerospace announced yesterday that it has landed the first order for the four-jet 146 airliner. Six of the aircraft will go to the Argentinian airline, Lineas Aereas Privadas Argentinas (LAPA) in a contract worth initially around £40m.

The order is a vital one as the project has been plagued by cancellation, labour strife and the cost of the aircraft to British taxpayers.

Other airlines are expected to take increasing interest in the project now that LAPA has opened the order book.

The LAPA Argentine order is for three aircraft initially, two series 100, each with 80 seats, for delivery in September and October 1982, and one series 200, 100-seater, for delivery in March 1983. Three more aircraft, all series 200, are on option to buy, with deposits paid.

The 146 is being assembled at the Hatfield, Hertfordshire, works of British Aerospace from parts made at other BA factories, and aerospace companies in the United States and Sweden.

The first set of wings arrived from the Avco company in the United States earlier this week, and the first centre fuselage is expected to arrive from BA's factory at Filton, Bristol, today.

**Australia.** De Beers is in technical discussions with the government over a stake in the diamond mining industry.

**Electricity.** Electricity board has issued a statement to the British government for the fabrication of British "pressurised water" reactors, probably to be built in Suffolk.

**relief.** State increased in or mortgage tax on the building has been called.

**House-Builders.** Asking for £25,000 in 1974, £30,000.

**S wanted.** Industrial Development, which this sum available in manufacturing has launched a world's motor the country.

**Ireland.** page 19

**cation.** In the United States last month compared with last year but was still the 105,000 produced last year.

**M deal.** Stories has beaten from America, trying to win the installation of major solar-energy work in the United States. The £1.2m.

**dances.** Group of engineers of Glasgow to work in Scotland 5,000, by about

this we apologize.

### PRICE CHANGES

re 25p to 61sp  
25p to 65sp  
25p to 72sp  
25p to 75sp  
11p to 11sp

1p to 5p  
8p to 8sp  
10p to 22sp  
25p to 65sp  
10p to 11sp

Land Secs 20p to 31sp  
Massey-Ferguson 20p to 28sp  
Municipal 10p to 47sp  
Ottoman 57p to 55p  
Tough Carpets 1p to 1sp

Norway Kr 11.66 11.80  
Portugal Esc 116.00 118.00  
South Africa Rand 2.4 2.00  
Spain Pta 163.75 156.75  
Sweden Kr 16.00 16.50  
Switzerland Fr. 1.00 1.75  
USA \$ 2.37 2.31  
Yugoslavia Dinar 50.50 47.50

Rates for small denominations bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by the Bank of England International Ltd.

Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

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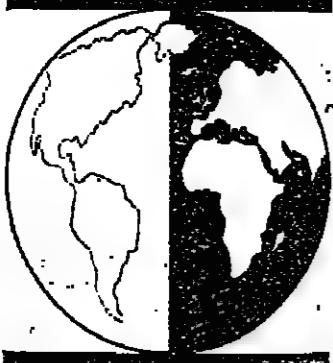
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## Honda plan to expand in Belgium and Italy

Honda Motor Co of Tokyo is planning to expand motorcycle production capacity in Belgium and Italy.

It is building about 100,000 motorcycles a year at its wholly owned Belgian subsidiary, Honda Benelux NV in Aalst, while an Indo-Japanese joint company, IPA Industries SPA in Atessa, is assembling about 16,000 motorcycles a year.

Honda refused to elaborate on expansion plans, but said it wants to raise the local content of the motorcycle.

The company said it had no plans to start producing cars in Europe other than a new Honda car to be produced in Britain jointly with BL.

### Investment rises

Net inflow of foreign investment in enterprises in Australia, excluding undistributed income, rose to \$AU 360m (about £175m) in the first quarter of 1980 from the previous quarter's downward revised \$AU 294m, preliminary bureau of statistics figures show.

### US price of beef

The United States Federal Trade Commission in Washington is conducting a broad anti-trust investigation of the United States beef industry. The commission believes that supermarket chains may be charging "excessive retail prices for beef" and some companies may have engaged in price fixing and manipulation.

### Bonn car recession

West Germany's car industry is beginning to feel the chill of recession. Official figures show production in the first four months this year was 6 per cent down from a year ago at 1.36 million cars while sales were almost 10 per cent down at 959,200.

### Japan curbs loans

Japanese banks have been told by the finance ministry in Tokyo to restrain lending to developing countries through syndicated loans to an average 40 to 50 per cent of total loans, banking sources say.

'Oil companies who benefit most from the centre should fund it'

## Aid for diving school to be phased out

The Government has told the offshore oil industry it is to phase out the £800,000 a year it pays to run the Underwater Training Centre at Fort William, Invernesshire, which passes out 100 deep sea divers a year.

The centre was set up by the Manpower Services Commission five years ago in response to concern over the number of divers who were losing their lives in developing North Sea oil.

Despite an increase in the number of divers operating offshore using saturation diving techniques, involving their living under high pressure conditions and breathing a mixture of oxygen and helium, accident rates in recent years have fallen.

The centre is partially responsible, the offshore industry believes, for the improvement in the safety record. But increased experience and greater knowledge of North Sea conditions has also played an important part.

After five years of government funding, however, the Department of Energy, believes that the time has come for the industry to pay the cost of training the divers.

It is awaiting a proposal from offshore companies to start providing the finance to train saturation divers from around the end of the month, with all government aid for the deep sea school being brought to a close within the next couple of years. Finance for shallow diving is expected to continue.

The decision to cut off aid to the Fort William school is part of the general programme of spending cuts introduced

by the Government to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. The department believes that the oil companies who use the divers should pay for their training.

Mr Hamish Gray, minister of state for energy, said yesterday: "Government has already made a substantial contribution towards the establishment and running of the Fort William Training School. The main beneficiaries are the oil companies and it is only right that over a period they should take over the funding of it. The industry appears to accept its responsibility and I do not envisage any difficulty in achieving an easy transition."

Difficulties, however, are being encountered. Oil industry representatives do not believe that if the school ceased to exist there would be a short of divers. Competition to supply divers is high, the money they earn is good, and there is no shortage.

What would happen if Fort William were to close is that the number of British divers used in the United Kingdom and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea, would fall.

The oil companies pay the going rate for divers supplied by contractors and do not see why the contractors should not pay for their training themselves. The oil industry, would, however, recognize that the contractors had to pay for training in the rates they paid.

Diving contractors have put forward the view that they are in a highly competitive business and cannot afford the sort

of money which is required for training. The oil companies' offer to pay for the school through higher rates, does not seem good enough.

The companies appear to have accepted with reluctance that they may have to pay for the future training of a group of men who are essential to their operations.

Nevertheless, the attitude of the department, in view of the lives at stake and the amount of revenue produced from off-shore oil, has appeared to be penny-pinching.

Until the Fort William school was set up, there was no centre anywhere in the United Kingdom for the training of deep sea divers. Had it not been created there would have been the chance either that inadequately trained divers would have been recruited or that the majority of divers would have been foreign nationals.

Oil industry men argue that the way to improve standards is through regulations on training. They have no objection to paying for the extra rates, but increased regulations would imply, but this is essentially different to paying to training of personnel supplied by a contractor.

The irony of the government's decision to phase out money for Fort William is that the Norwegians have just opened a school for divers heralded by the industry as the most important single contribution to increased safety in diving so far made by the Norwegian authorities.

Nicholas Hirst

## Yugoslavia praised by OECD

From Peter Norman

Brussels, June 9

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today awarded high marks to Yugoslavia for the way in which the country's economy was managed in the latter years of President Tito's administration.

But it warned his successors that they would have to adjust economic and social goals to the less favourable world economic environment in drawing their plans for the country's economy in the years between 1981 and 1985.

Yugoslavia's achievement has been to keep economic growth at a high annual level of more than 6 per cent since 1973, despite the oil crisis of that year and the associated decline in the growth of world trade.

The OECD noted that this economic growth record has caused some strains in the economy, such as inflation running at a year on year rate of 23 per cent and a big increase in the country's current account balance of payments deficit to \$3,400m last year. But in their annual report on Yugoslavia the OECD's economists today said they expected stabilization measures introduced by the government in Belgrade will produce some positive results in the course of this year.

The company's move comes in the wake of the sale of EMI's medical interest in scanners to its American rival General Electric (GE).

Under the terms of that agreement which lost GE \$37.5m, EMI withdrew from the scanner market which it had effectively created 8 years before.

Depending on sales, Meditech intends to produce 10 to 25 systems a year which will retail at £150,000 each.

## Former EMI engineers launch medical scanner

By Bill Johnstone

Brussels, June 9

A small company, Meditech Engineering, set up by former design engineers from EMI medical is almost ready to market a medical scanner which it believes will compete with the best in Europe.

The company was formed in February 1979, by two EMI engineers. After frustrating negotiations with financiers in the city and government, the engineers won backing from private sources which they are reluctant to disclose.

The company is now 10 strong, largely formed from the medical electronics group of EMI and is operating from a manufacturing base in St Albans.

Engineers leaving a company and going it alone is not in itself unusual. What is surprising is that those at Meditech believe they have a product which is about sixty per cent cheaper than their nearest rival and is half as cheap to operate.

The engineers intend to pay a royalty to EMI for the benefit of any EMI scanner technology they use in their design.

The board of the company consists of two of the original founders of the group, a surgeon and a representative of one of their bankers.

The engineers have been heavily involved in research and are finishing prototype production experiments with a view to full production next year.

Meditech is making its presence felt at Olympia, at the British Hospital Medical Exhibition, and at Harrogate at the Radiographers' annual conference. This not only reflects the company's confidence but also the fact that budgets will be allocated for this year for purchases next.

Depending on sales, Meditech

intends to produce 10 to 25 systems a year which will retail at £150,000 each.

## EEC delays damaging textile trade in Britain

By John Hurley

British textile leaders have accused the European Commission of often failing to prevent serious damage to the industry by taking too long over complaints about low-cost imports.

They say that the trade regime established under the Gatt Multi-Fibre Arrangement has worked reasonably well in limiting the growth of imports from countries such as Hong Kong, South Korea and India.

But exporters have eagerly exploited every opportunity open to them.

Mr Leonard Regan, president of the British Textile Confederation which represents trade associations and trade unions said that problems had also been caused by the bunching of imports early in the year.

He criticized the commission's "slowness in obtaining new restraints where necessary under the special mechanism contained in the agreements". Moreover, when quotas are introduced they often perpetuate the high level of trade which the exporting countries have been allowed to build up.

Mr Regan said in the confederation's annual report: "The global ceilings intended to limit our total low cost imports of particularly sensitive products have been repeatedly breached, to an extent sufficient to cause increased disruption on our market". He said this harmed the credibility of the European Community's policy on textiles.

The confederation says that employment fell by about 30,000 to little more than 450,000 last year. In recent months job losses have increased.

Mr Regan, who is also chairman of Carrington Velle, says that the time taken by the commission in agreeing to unilateral quotas on fibre imports into the United Kingdom is "totally unacceptable". The agreed quotas also proved inadequate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Smaller companies could follow French system on pensions

From Mr P. D. Jones

Sir, I can well understand Miss Jean Wilding's point (Letter, June 5) about firms going into liquidation. My earlier suggestion for pay-as-you-go indexation for pay-as-you-go pension schemes within the private sector is clearly only applicable to larger organizations with a degree of stability. Incidentally, the Civil Service is by no means the only body of this kind: the majority of both public and private employees in this country work for employers large enough to have arrangements of the kind I have suggested.

So far as smaller employers are concerned, there is another possibility, and this is the system adopted in France under which the industry concerned takes overall responsibility for pensions matters covering all the firms operating within it. In the case quoted by Miss Wilding, the publishing industry would now have the responsibility to look after retired former employees, even if the particular firm they worked for no longer exists.

On Miss Wilding's final point, I fully agree that pensioners without indexation are an underprivileged group. The Government, with its clear responsibility for the current level of inflation, is shirking its liability to do something (e.g. index-linked savings bonds) for this unfortunate group of people. Having said this, however, the existence of an underprivileged group is surely no valid reason for attacking others who have made prudent arrangements—particularly, as in the Civil Service case, at virtually no extra cost to the taxpayer.

Yours sincerely,

P. D. JONES,  
Secretary,  
Council of Civil Service Unions  
19 Rochester Row,  
London SW1P 1LB.  
June 5.

From Mr D. C. Bandey

Sir, Contrary to the views of Mr Jones I know of no howls of rage from the "pension industry" and I have the privilege of representing a sub-

stantial sector of it. What we have tried to do in our meetings is to educate people in an admittedly difficult area, also to bring home to your readers, and others, the realities of financial disciplines and to steer people away from Mr Jones' simplistic belief that "pay as you go" is the panacea for all our ills. This, however, is a broad subject outside the scope of this response, side issue. I gladly offer Mr Jones but I will technical appreciation of the situation in France, the size of the industry, the nature of the firms, the size of the population, how to have their say from them etc., as a surprise to those in the sub-industry who are unfamiliar with the available options at the moment that are not being considered. We are striving to do what we can to help him understand the situation.

Although private sector do not enjoy the same rights as civil service, it is a fact that a very large number of them come under the control of the Civil Service, as is the Civil Service case, at virtually no extra cost to the taxpayer.

Whether or not such a privilege should exist is a profound matter that must space out the tolerance of your readers permits me to develop. Suffice it to record that one's readings of many articles, letters and the like leads to the conclusion that such privilege does not enjoy universal support within our community.

If I may yet offer another "howl of rage", those of us engaged as practitioners are deeply concerned about the incisive effects of inflation upon the end results of all our efforts. Effects over which we can have no control—unless, of course, we can only do between the US and the UK and I find it believe that the technology is so far they are going these two markets. It also puts mark against Dr to £95m net export.

If history is a guide, Sir Keith should be tempted to money after having got something essential to British capability. The should be set defence budget and not disguised this venture. Yours affinately, D. M. RYAN, Technographics Ltd, Manor House, Moreton, Dorchester DT2 8

# Mowlem

International Construction, Mechanical Engineering and Manufacture and Distribution of Instruments and Products for the Construction Industry.

Salient points from Mr. Philip Beck's statement to shareholders

Shareholders' Funds increased by 33%.

Dividend increased by 10%.

Dependence on the UK public sector construction market reduced. Development projects undertaken in partnership with institutional investors.

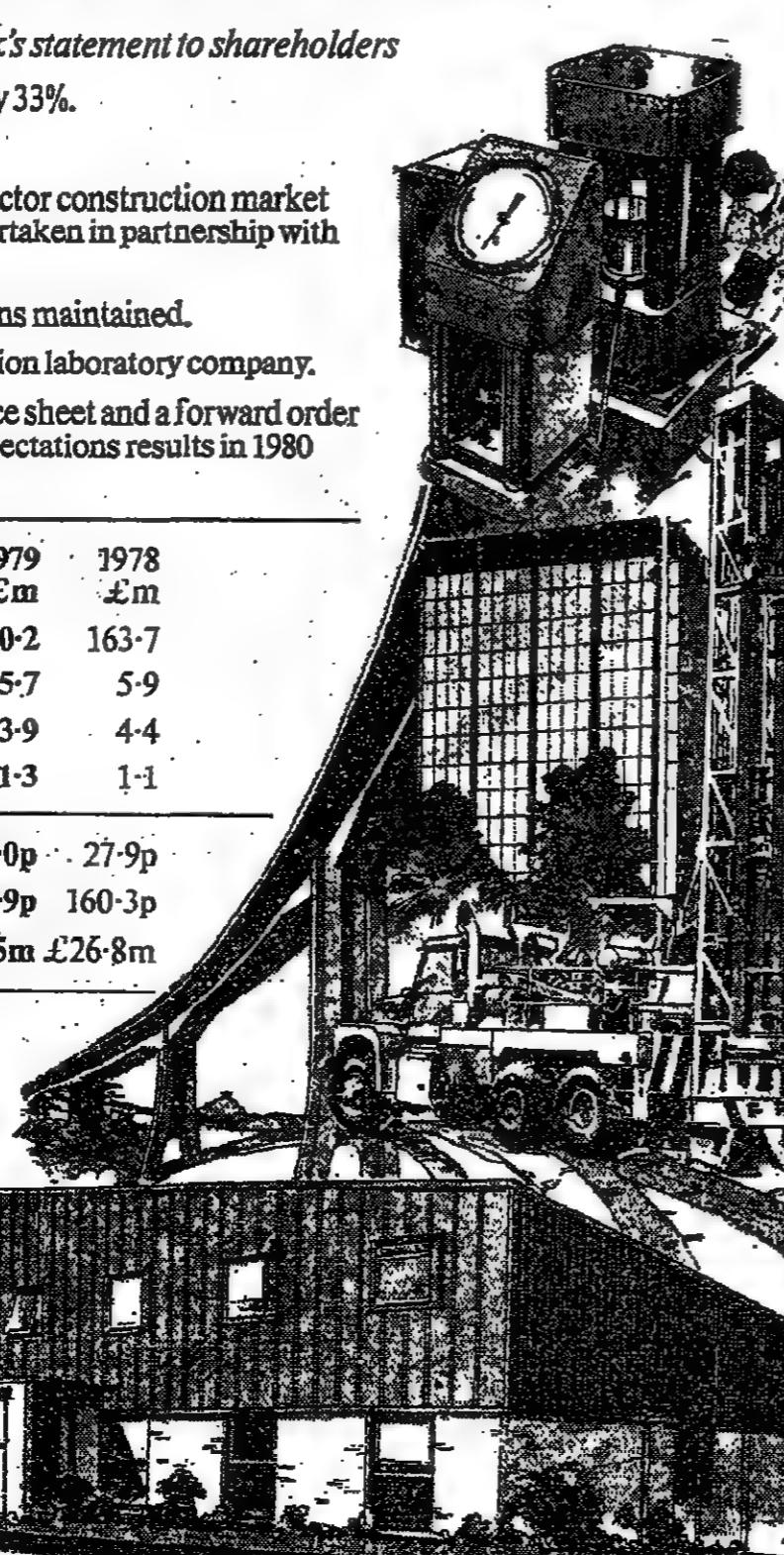
Wide spread of overseas operations maintained.

Good prospects for the construction laboratory company.

The Company has a strong balance sheet and a forward order book of £206 million. On present expectations results in 1980 will be broadly in line with 1979.

Summary of Results	1979	1978
Group Turnover	£190.2	£163.7
Group Profit before Taxation	5.7	5.9
Group Profit after Taxation	3.9	4.4
Dividends	1.3	1.1
Earnings per Share	25.0p	27.9p
Shareholders' Funds per Share	213.9p	160.3p
Net Assets	£37.5m	£26.8m

Copies of the Annual Report, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, are obtainable from The Secretary, Westgate House, Ealing Road, Brentford, Middlesex. The Annual General Meeting will be held on 2nd July, 1980.



m

John Mowlem & Company Limited

## BRITISH HOME STORE

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Jack Callahan

■ Increased merchandise sales volume
■ Improved pre-tax profit margin on sales excluding VAT
■ Eight new stores opened—new jobs in many areas
■ Major investment programme to maintain growth through 1980
■ Increased dividend provides sound base for progressive distribution policy

BHS

BRITISH HOME STORE

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Landsits' confident call for cash

urities £108m cash call jolted even those who began taking profits after this news of an indicated 25 per cent in the portfolio value. It succeeded in removing for the £100m which had lifted the property around 20 per cent this year.

Landsits can be confident of a voice. So confident in fact that it used with a dividend forecast. Dividends have already shown that they are for much of British Petroleum's still have faith in British and particularly if it is in the capital, with almost 70 per cent of its in London and a reputation for union provides the perfect medium only when the shares represent a assets of only one-third.

Borrowings for only £303m, representing 9 per cent of shareholders' funds, is hardly pushed for cash. But development schemes of over £790m opportunities in view.

Unfortunate for joint schemes with us, and no wish to incur capital on property sales, the only other would be borrowings. And a cautious enough to hold gearing possible at all times, earnings historic yield of 3.5 per issue represents cheap cash in Landsits has been a sound investment.

Guthrie up could have queered the pitch in the sector, though. With price low as 44 per cent the sector is heavily on hopes of a fall in rates and anticipation of, at least, last year has already brought profit to the market.

As the recession starts to create disasters among tenants and property voids Landsits could see rent and reversions increasing profits two-fold in the next eight years. 5 per cent profits rise to £38.1m £46m could be in prospect to earnings p/e ratio of 27.

**Petroleum amour**

In accounting partia, the picture rising at British Petroleum is one. really all the profits are now coming from America and the North Sea. Large amounts of capital tied up in team operations masking little or it all.

they likely to either with BP's supply problems following the loss supplies from Nigeria and Iran to buy in higher priced margins the spot market, and the likely getting on for 500,000 b/d this get worse.

ent, however, BP appears to have its crude shortages a little better expected in the first quarter. Net the first three months of £504.7m well up on last year's £270m sharp rise in oil prices. But more

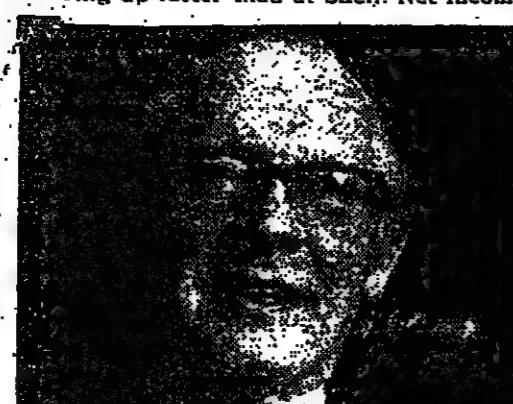
gaily it is also slightly up on the end of last year when BP made during the pension top-up.

ence of the Opec retroactive price partly explains why margins have while the price advantage enjoyed into partners from their access Saudi supplies does not seem to exploited too aggressively in market share.

will find the crude shortage is burdensome, and that situation deteriorates as the year wears on. BP now prefers to show the he FIFO adjustments in terms of net figures although these show net income in the first quarter was slightly below that of the last 1979.

partly due to the switch from a FIFO basis for Sohio which decreased from £177m in the last year to £135m.

the growing maturity of the interests is starting to be felt in the now that available allowances used up. PRT was some £150m the same period last year pushing total tax bill up by 174 per cent



David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, for the year could thus be about a tenth below last year's £1.621m. There is still some yield advantage over Shell but BP is fast losing its glamour rating, despite the 2p rise in the shares to 358p yesterday.

Guthrie

### As bid hopes evaporate

Whether or not Guthrie Corporation likes it, and it obviously doesn't stock market thinking about the company is still dominated by Sime Darby's 28 per cent stake and the chance—now possible under Takeover Panel rules—that Sime will launch a second bid.

Guthrie though looks pretty well impregnable. Its takeover of City and International Trust in March resulted in £18m on the liquidation of the portfolio and diluted Sime down a notch; despite some problems, notably in its carpets business, Guthrie seems to be trading reasonably well (profits from 1979 are 31 per cent better at £27m) and there is modest optimism coupled with a sense of realism about prospects for this year; and shareholders are hardly going to complain about a dividend increase of a third.

However, there is another side of the coin. Guthrie's share price at 712½p is about 200% below its recent peak, a fall which reflects receding hopes of another Sime assault. True, this is still some way above Sime final terms of 535p, but the message is nevertheless clear—even if Sime is plotting some swap deal (discounted by Guthrie), Guthrie must increasingly be seen on its trading merits.

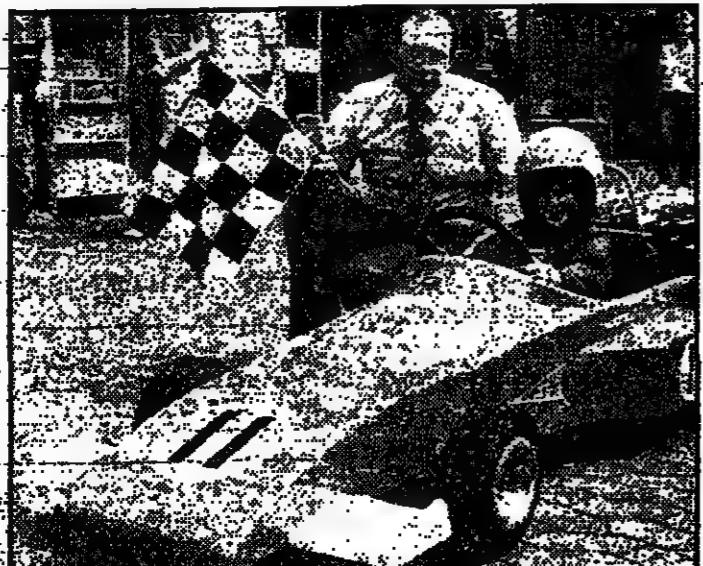
Fortunately the omens are reasonably good. Palm oil and rubber prices, a little weak recently, are expected to steady and remain so through this year; prospects in the United States are more than encouraging to judge from last year's figures and the only doubt remains how badly Guthrie's British interests, notably in the carpet sector, will be hurt by the recession. It reckons it can weather these storms, but investors still in for a Sime Darby development should come out now—6 per cent yield is not sufficiently attractive on a two year trading view.

After the cancellation by the Bank of England yesterday of the recall of special deposits amounting to 1 per cent of eligible liabilities and the unwinding of the £1,000m sale and repurchase agreement on gilts, the authorities are only left leaning heavily on the interest rate weapon as an instrument of monetary policy.

They clearly feel that day-to-day operations on the money markets are sufficient to maintain rates at the desired levels. Some foreigners at any rate believe that the Government is committed to a strong pound and will maintain MLR high until there is evidence of an easing of bank lending.

Steady foreign buying is the main reason why long gilt hardened yesterday by about a point while "shorts" rose by about a point. The complete cancellation of special deposits will now enable banks to lend more if they wish to. But with the recession around the corner bank lending should start falling off soon even if next week's banking figures still point to a rise.

### Business Diary: Smokeless zones • Making air waves



Photograph: John Manning

From a small workshop in Londonderry, John Johnston, shown above, with youthful driver, Wright, has started turning out versions of his Cheetah miniature racing car for children.

The design came to him when he made his young son a miniature tractor only to have him complain that it was too slow. The resulting £1,250 racer has been selected for Design Index, the Design Council's record of well-designed consumer goods, and spurred its creator to start his own manufacturing firm, Red Minuteman.

He is well aware that Young's strong conviction that advertising must be severely restricted is not shared by many others in the Government.

Sir George was also silent on whether the ban on tobacco advertising should be strict. Perhaps he was being tactful.

Smoking fumes, for all its non-smoking fervour, is owned by Newcastle

which had lifted the property around 20 per cent this year.

After the collapse of talks aimed at forming a single union for the whole banking and finance industry the Clearing Bank Union will come into being on August 1 through the amalgamation of staff associations at Barclays, Lloyds and National Westminster banks.

A little more order will be brought into the chaotic staff representation in the banks by the formation of the new union, but observers who have been following the in-fighting for years expect the bickering and sniping between the unions to continue.

The results of the ballots of the 90,000 staff association members announced this week are a blow to the two TUC affiliated unions, while harbour uncolonised weariness to spread their wings. Of the 55,000 who actually voted 90 per cent were in favour of the new union.

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) have for many years

been courting the associations and were licking their lips at the prospect of their falling into their hands after the failure of the talks on a single street bank.

It was with this very much in mind that the associations hurriedly drew up plans for the new union, which will not be affiliated to the TUC. Articles of amalgamation were drawn up, processes found in Wincanton and the post of general secretary advertised at the starting (to some union leaders) salary of £18,000. All this was achieved in less than six months.

With the new union, leaders of the association feel in a stronger position to withdraw from the in-fighting for years expect the bickering and sniping between the unions to continue.

The staff associations argue that they are following the principles laid down by Dr Tom Johnston, chairman of the Scottish Manpower Commission, who was called in to treat a patch through the banking industry relations numberless and bring the factions together.

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It was with this very much in mind that the associations hurriedly drew up plans for the new union, which will not be affiliated to the TUC. Articles of amalgamation were drawn up, processes found in Wincanton and the post of general secretary advertised at the starting (to some union leaders) salary of £18,000. All this was achieved in less than six months.

With the new union, leaders of the association feel in a stronger position to withdraw from the in-fighting for years expect the bickering and sniping between the unions to continue.

The staff associations argue that they are following the principles laid down by Dr Tom Johnston, chairman of the Scottish Manpower Commission, who was called in to treat a patch through the banking industry relations numberless and bring the factions together.

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**Appointments Vacant also on page 25**

**PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

**Kings' College London  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION**

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION with additional responsibility for the direction of the MSc in EDUCATION. Post is tenable from October 1980. Applications should have good secondary school record and hold or be working towards a higher degree in Education. Salaries on the scale for Lecturers £2,052-£10,484 plus £740 London Weighting. Applications should be sent to: Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN, quoting reference 76/6. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
Applications are invited for the  
**CHAIR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor D. E. Day. Salary will be within the professorial range. Further particulars and forms of application returnable not later than 15th September 1980 to the Secretary, Examinations Office, University of Nottingham, NG1 2RD. Ref. No. 737.

**University College Cardiff**  
Applications are invited from experienced Consultants, Medical and Science graduates, for the post of

**LECTURER**

In the DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION particularly suitable for those interested in research work. Salary range: £5,052-£10,484 plus £740 London Weighting. Date after which 1st October 1980. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University of Cardiff, Cardiff CF1 3UL, Wales, quoting reference number 1043. The closing date for applications 7 July 1980.

**LAWRENCE SHERIFF SCHOOL**  
About 600 boys, Grammar, V.A., General, Technical, Commercial, Agricultural, through to Sixth Form College, are offered a wide range of opportunities. Applications are invited for two referees and full details to Headmaster, Lawrence School, Luton, LU1 4VV. The closing date is 26 June 1980. Ref. no. 2046.

**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**The University of**

**LEICESTER**  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate in the Department of Physics. The successful applicant will be required to work under the direction of Dr T. Sloan in a group (the 'Leicester Metal Catalysts' group) undertaking experiments at CERN to study the properties of metal catalysts. The salary will depend on age and experience and may be up to £1,000 above Academic Related (Research) Scale 1B £2,442-£2,652, £10 per diem. The post will be funded by the Science Research Council for a period of up to 3 years in the first instance. Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference LS/80/A) from the Research Department, Physics Institute, University, Leicester, LE1 4WW. Applications should be sent by June 30, 1980, quoting reference number 1044. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**The University of Leeds**  
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

**RESEARCH FELLOW**

in the above Department available for a fixed period of one year. Candidates should have a good honours degree in a biological subject and immunopathological techniques. The appointment will be made for three years. Applicants should have a good honours degree in a biological subject and further appropriate qualifications and experience for appointment as a Research Fellow. Full details of requirements and experience is required. Starting salary in the range £2,402-£2,652 on either the Academic Related (Research) Scale 1B £2,442-£2,652, £10 per diem. The post will be funded by the Research Fellow's own Research Project. Applications forms and further details may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT. Closing date 26 June 1980. Please quote reference number 1045. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**The University of Leeds**  
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Applications are invited for a post of

**LECTURER IN BIOCHEMISTRY**

Preference will be given to graduates with initial degrees in Biochemistry, Chemistry, Biology, and postgraduate experience, with particular emphasis on Plant Biochemistry, collagen, and animal Animal Biochemistry. Microbiology can be possible. The salary will be within the range £2,402-£2,652. The appointment will be made for three years. Applications forms and further details (quoting 1046) may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Bristol, Royal College of Science, Bristol, BS8 1TJ. Closing date 26 June 1980. Please quote reference number 1046. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**University of Bristol**  
CHAIR IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

The University proposes to make an appointment to a Chair in Applied Mathematics which will become vacant on August 1, 1980, on the retirement of Professor N. H. Moffatt in the Chair of Mathematical Physics at Cambridge. Suitable candidates are invited to submit applications by October 31, 1980. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TJ.

**Royal College of Art**  
CHAIR OF FILM AND TELEVISION

Applications are invited for appointment as Professor and Head of Film and Television at the Royal College of Art. The effect from October 1980, as soon thereafter as possible. The Royal College of Art, within its university professorial range, together with a detailed description of the post and forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar (Staff), Royal College of Art, Cromwell Road, London SW7 2EU. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**The University of Leeds**

**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY**

Applications are invited for a post of

**LECTURER**

in psychology in the above Department.

Salary on the scale for lecturers £5,052-£10,484 plus £740 London Weighting. Applications should be sent to: Mr G. R. Stansfeld, Secretary, Department of Psychiatry, Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Sheffield S10 2JG. The closing date is 26 June 1980. Quoting reference number 1047.

**UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY**  
Applications are invited for the

**CHAIR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY**

which will become vacant on the retirement of Professor D. E. Day. Salary will be within the professorial range. Further particulars and forms of application returnable not later than 15th September 1980 to the Secretary, Examinations Office, University of Nottingham, NG1 2RD. Ref. No. 737.

**University College Cardiff**  
Applications are invited from experienced Consultants, Medical and Science graduates, for the post of

**LECTURER**

In the above Department. Candidates should be graduates in Psychology or Psychosis and who have experience and/or an interest in adult education. Applications forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Cardiff, Cardiff CF1 3UL, Wales, quoting reference number 1048. The closing date for applications 7 July 1980.

**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS**

**The University of**

**LEICESTER**  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
RESEARCH  
ASSOCIATESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate in the Department of Physics. The successful applicant will be required to work under the direction of Dr T. Sloan in a group (the 'Leicester Metal Catalysts' group) undertaking experiments at CERN to study the properties of metal catalysts. The salary will depend on age and experience and may be up to £1,000 above Academic Related (Research) Scale 1B £2,442-£2,652, £10 per diem. The post will be funded by the Science Research Council for a period of up to 3 years in the first instance. Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference LS/80/A) from the Research Department, Physics Institute, University, Leicester, LE1 4WW. Applications should be sent by June 30, 1980.

**University of Bristol**  
SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a post of

**LECTURER IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

which will be vacant from 1st August 1980. The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the teaching and research of the subject of animal husbandry and agriculture in relation to animal husbandry and agriculture. Applications should have a technical background with specialist environmental experience in animal husbandry and environmental studies. The appointment will be made within the salary scale for Lecturers which is £2,402-£2,652. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bristol, University Road, Bristol, BS8 1TW, as when applying please quote the name of the post and the date of application by 30th June 1980. The closing date for applications 25 June 1980.

**University of Strathclyde**  
APPLICATIONS FOR A

**LECTURESHIP IN MODERN HISTORY**

In the above Department of Modern History, there will be given to applicants with a good honours degree in History or a related subject, and postgraduate experience, the opportunity for research can be facilitated. Applications should be submitted to the Head of Department, Dr. D. B. WOOD, dated 19th March. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**University of Nottingham**  
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Applications are invited for a post of

**LECTURER IN BIOCHEMISTRY**

Preference will be given to graduates with initial degrees in Biochemistry, Chemistry, Biology, and postgraduate experience. Applications for research can be facilitated. Applications should be submitted to the Head of Department, Dr. D. B. WOOD, dated 19th March. The closing date is 26 June 1980.

**University of Durham**  
LECTURESHIP IN HEBREW

Applications are invited for a

**LECTURESHIP IN MODERN HISTORY**

In the above Department available for a fixed period of one year. Candidates should have a good honours degree in French with Honours in literature or the equivalent. Applications forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham DH1 3LE. The closing date is 27 June 1980.

**University of Bristol**  
CHAIR IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

The University proposes to make an appointment to a Chair in Applied Mathematics which will become vacant on August 1, 1980, on the retirement of Professor N. H. Moffatt in the Chair of Mathematical Physics at Cambridge. Suitable candidates are invited to submit applications by October 31, 1980. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TJ.

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE NO. 902457**

**THE COMPANIES ACT 1980**

**NOTICE OF PROOF OF DEATH**

for  
of  
vive's bid  
Ewer

is aiming to have  
per cent of its belt by Monday  
a few hours after  
shareholders have given  
the deal the go-ahead.  
There is a mass of prob-  
lems in the vexed ques-  
tion exactly what price  
Ewer is offering. If the takeover  
is successful, the  
refinery will be sold at  
Kirkby on the copper belt. In  
the first phase, £65m will be  
spent on raising capacity by  
2,600 tonnes a year in 1982.  
Another £21m is to be spent on  
increasing capacity to 5,000  
tonnes a year by 1985.

Mr Francis Kauda, chair-  
man of Zambia Engineering  
Services, a newly formed  
British company wholly owned  
by Nchanga Consolidated

## Zambia to spend £86m on boosting cobalt output

By Ruth Weiss and  
Michael Press

Zambia, one of the world's  
biggest copper producers, is to  
spend £86m over the next five  
years on refinery capacity to  
increase its cobalt output from  
about £2,700 tonnes a year to  
10,000 tonnes. The development  
is partly possible because  
Zambia's cobalt grades are  
rising sharply, and will offset  
rising costs.

The refinery will be built at  
Kirkby on the copper belt. In  
the first phase, £65m will be  
spent on raising capacity by  
2,600 tonnes a year in 1982.

Arrangements with ZES are  
expected to secure Britain's  
cobalt supplies, the company's  
managing director, Mr George  
Bolton, said. Zaire, which until  
recently produced 65 per cent  
of the world's cobalt, is likely  
to be considered in the market as an  
unstable supplier.

## First-half deficit cut by Brentnall Beard

By Our Financial Staff

Brentnall Beard (Holdings),  
the insurance broker embroiled  
in the Sasse affair, revealed  
yesterday that it is still running  
in the red.

But Mr William Fullerton, its  
new chairman and chief executive,  
told shareholders that following  
the company's re-  
organization, the improvement  
in trading is continuing and  
second-half figures should be  
better.

For the opening half-year,  
pre-tax losses at Brentnall were  
cut from £607,000 to £355,000  
and the figures would have  
been £68,000 better had the  
group not provided for an out-

standing debt several years old,  
where recovery is thought un-  
likely.

Following a £40,000 tax re-  
covery, against £209,000 claw-  
back the same time last year,  
the loss to shareholders comes  
down from £508,000 to £295,000.

The group is once again  
passing the interim dividend.

Mr Fullerton says the group's  
financial position has not been  
helped by the "soft conditions"  
prevailing in the world  
insurance market.

In addition, the continued  
unwelcome publicity surround-  
ing the affairs of Lloyds

Syndicate 762 has hindered the  
development of new business",  
he said.

Further problem then  
arose when it was  
discovered that Cowie  
was offering it cannot be sure  
ice it can buy Ewer

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## Briefly

**Woolworth Sportswear:** Plans for  
chain of specialist sports footwear  
stores have been announced by  
F. W. Woolworth in aid of large  
slice of £500m sports footwear  
market. First, new stores "Foot  
Lockers" will open on June 19  
at Arkanside Centre, Tamworth.

**Smith & Nephew:** Associated  
company reports that during month  
of May, applications were received  
for conversion of £1,753,000 of 8 per  
cent convertible stock. Board does  
not intend to exercise right to  
compulsory convert remaining  
stock during July 1980.

**Keystone Investment Co:** Pre-tax  
revenue for half year to April 30,  
£507,200 (£505,600). Interim dividend  
£4.5p gross (3.5p gross).

**Davies and Newman Holdings:**  
Chairman told annual meeting that  
a replacement aircraft for Dassault  
Air Fleet, a Boeing 727-200 advanced,  
has been purchased (as a  
replacement of the one lost at Tenerife)  
and is scheduled to be in service this coming week-end.  
There can be little disruption to services.

**Lee Cooper:** Mr Harold Cooper,  
chairman, expects a reasonable  
result this year on satisfactory  
turnover but the board is aware  
of the more difficult trading con-  
ditions which are a result of in-  
stability in the market.

**ICPC:** A meeting of  
Cowie's immediate  
circle of friends  
will increase the  
"unlikely" come-  
to terms with Ewer,  
adding a pin no hopes on

## Canadian hint by Owen Owen

By Our Financial Staff

But, demand apart, Zambia's  
plans have also been made  
possible by an increase in the  
average grade of mixed cobalt  
from 0.1 per cent to nearer 0.4  
per cent. In some places the  
ore has reached 1 per cent. So  
although in 1977-8 cobalt con-  
tributed only £6m to NCCM's  
earnings, it is estimated to  
generate up to £32m this year.

The new cobalt plant is to be  
built at the Rokhana division of  
NCCM. The company's existing  
plant produces about 1,200  
tonnes a year. The remainder is  
produced by Zambia's other  
major copper company, Rom-  
Cobaltized Mines. Both are  
state-controlled.

Desiree said last night the  
possibility of a cobalt shortage,  
largely because of demand from  
manufacturers of aircraft  
engines, was tempting some  
countries to consider stockpiles.

## Competition forces Burco Dean into loss

By Catherine Gunn

Fierce competition in a tight  
market for kitchen equipment  
and furniture, particularly in  
the cheaper ranges, combined  
with the engineering strike  
made a disastrous first half for  
Lancashire group Burco Dean.

Though turnover rose from  
£14.1m to £15.6m, the results  
collapsed from a £753,000 profit  
in March, 1979 to a £370,000  
loss this March. There is no  
interim dividend. The group  
does not expect to return to  
profits in time for the August  
year-end, but it will consider  
whether to pay a final dividend  
in the light of the company's  
performance in December.

The loss came entirely from  
the appliances division where  
margins were pared to unprof-  
itable levels in the attempt to  
keep going. Tumble driers were  
the main problem. Burco Dean  
is in the midst of a rigorous  
re-organization, closing two fac-  
tories and making 300 people  
redundant. All production will  
be at one factory at Burnley by  
July, and will concentrate on  
built-in cookers and the buoyant  
caravan cooker market.

The "substantial" costs—  
probably around £250,000—will  
be offset in part by the sale of  
the land and factories; but Mr  
Derek Isterwood, the chief  
executive, warns that there may  
well be a time lag between  
realizing the costs and the pro-  
perties.

Thomas Eastham, the kitchen  
furniture manufacturer made  
a small profit but has now suc-  
cumbed to the industry's prob-  
lems. Other problems included  
the downturn in the automotive  
and consumer sectors in both  
the United Kingdom and the  
United States.

## Good start by Morgan Crucible

By Our Financial Staff

Despite an uncertain start to  
the year, first-quarter figures  
from engineering group  
Morgan Crucible reveal a  
healthy increase in profits.

At the pre-tax level for the  
three months to March 31, they  
have risen from £2.97m to  
£3.3m. This was on the back of  
an increase in turnover from  
£26.4m to £32.4m, making a  
trading profit of £4m against  
£3.5m which reduced trading  
margins from 13.2 to 12.6 per  
cent.

Mr Ian Weston Smith, chair-  
man, reports that apart from  
the steel strike, trading was  
affected by the currency situ-  
ation in European countries.  
Other problems included  
the downturn in the automotive  
and consumer sectors in both  
the United Kingdom and the  
United States.

# Guthrie Corporation G

Mr. Mark Gent, OBE, reports another record year

Preliminary results for year to 31 December 1979		1979	1978
		£'000	£'000
<b>Operating Profit:</b> —			
South East Asia		25,940	20,540
North America		5,883	3,468
Europe		295	179
Australia		421	297
Africa and Middle East		278	978
		32,817	25,462
<b>Interest</b>		5,313	4,565
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		27,504	20,897
<b>Assets attributable to ordinary shareholders</b>		207,525	174,174
<b>Earnings per ordinary share</b>		38.5p	31.0p

It is with considerable pleasure that I can report that the Corporation has had another successful year.

Profit before taxation has set a new record and in consequence it has been possible for the Board to recommend a further substantial increase in the total dividend for the year.

## Results for 1979

Profit before taxation was £27.5 million in 1979, nearly 32%, higher than the £20.9 million returned for 1978. Earnings per ordinary share were 38.5p per share (1978: 31.0p per share).

If overseas profits had been translated at exchange rates ruling on 31 January 1979, to compare with the forecast then made, the Corporation's profit before taxation would have exceeded £30 million.

## Dividend

An interim dividend of 9p per share was paid on 2 April 1980. The final dividend recommended for 1979 is 21p per share.

The total dividend for the year of 30p per share compares with 10p for 1976, 15p for 1977 and 21p for 1978.

## Taxation

The overall taxation charge includes £1.9 million of unrelieved Advance Corporation Tax.

## City and International Trust

The acquisition of City and International Trust Limited was completed satisfactorily, in spite of attempts by certain Eastern shareholders to frustrate it.

The Board was grateful for the continuing expressions of support and confidence which came from the overwhelming majority of independent shareholders.

Realisation of the Trust's investment portfolio has raised cash in excess of £18 million. It was expertly handled by joint UK brokers, Fielding Newson-Smith and de Zoete & Bevan, and by Goldman Sachs in the United States.

## Sime Darby

As I said at the recent Extraordinary General Meeting, your Board continues to believe that acquisition of Guthrie by Sime Darby would not be in the interests of the Corporation or its employees.

## Staff

Again, I have to extend our grateful thanks to every member of the staff round the world, whose loyalty and devotion has been remarkable.

The results reflect great credit on the operating managers, who achieved the forecast profits.

## Directors

Directors' fees of £4,000 per annum, payable in fact only to non-executive directors, have been unchanged since 1974. During the period the cost of living has more than doubled and the dividend to shareholders has almost trebled. The increase to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting, of £1,000 per annum, which will cost the Corporation £5,000 in a full year, is modest by comparison.

In recent years, the Corporation has adopted a policy of broadly balancing the numbers of executive and non-executive directors. This statement is an opportunity for me to pay tribute to Mr. Patrick Collings, Sir Peter Gadsden, Mr. John Gullick, Mr. John Hogg and Sir Ernest Woodroffe for the very considerable contribution they have made to the Corporation. They are seldom in the limelight, but the time and effort which they put at the disposal of the executive is substantial and invaluable. Sir Ernest Woodroffe and Mr. Hogg are also members of the Audit Committee.

I should pay particular tribute to Sir Peter Gadsden GBE, since this is the year in which he serves as Lord Mayor of London. It is a matter of considerable pleasure that the Corporation can share in his achievement.

## South East Asia

### Plantations

Total palm crops increased as a result both of higher mature acreage and a further significant improvement in yields per acre as our new planting material becomes productive. The Corporation's plantation activities have still to benefit fully from new acreages of oil palm and the increased productivity which is associated with replanting.

Although the acreage of rubber was reduced as the policy of replanting primarily to oil palms continued, improved yields stabilised rubber output.

Prices achieved were better than 1978 and, together with higher yields, excellent production efficiencies and strong and effective management, resulted in increased profits from the plantation activities.

Guthrie Ropel now owns 56,800 acres of planted land, about one-third of the Corporation's total acreage. In accordance with our agreed policy of Malaysianisation, 40% of the equity of Guthrie Ropel is owned by local investors. The company, quoted on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, reported an increase in profit before taxation from M\$19.2 million in 1978 to M\$23.9 million in 1979.

During 1979 there has been a continued and rapid escalation in the value of estate land in Malaysia. Your Board therefore considered, appropriate to commission C. H. Williams, Talair & Wong Sdn, the leading Kuala Lumpur valuers who were responsible for the previous valuation, to produce an updated valuation of our plantation assets. The result, an increase of approximately 36%, is included in the Corporation's consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 1979.

I would like to draw special attention to activities in the plantation sector outside Malaysia, which are becoming increasingly important.

One major development, a joint venture in the Philippines, has recently been announced. In partnership with the National Development Corporation of the Philippines, we are developing 20,000 acres of oil palms at Agusan in Mindanao, the first external plantation group to be accepted as an investor in the territory. Other similar developments are at an advanced stage of negotiation.

Guthrie International Plantation Services ("GIPS") is also advising on rubber and oil palm development in Sabah, Indonesia, Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Colombia and Ecuador, a total of over 250,000 acres.

In the four years since it was decided to make the wealth of Guthrie plantation expertise available to other territories, GIPS has become one of the world's leading plantation consultancy services.

### Guthrie Berhad

A further substantial improvement took place in 1979 in virtually all aspects of Guthrie Berhad's business and the company reported an increase in profit before taxation to \$10.7 million (1978: \$5.6 million).

Possibly the most significant event has been the Malaysianisation of the agricultural fertiliser interests within Peladang Kimia, in which Guthrie Berhad now has 30% of the equity. Peladang Kimia is proving to be a very successful operation.

It is also satisfying that our other joint ventures in Malaysia had a successful year and that relationships with our local partners are excellent.

Guthrie Berhad was made to feel particularly vulnerable in the early months of 1979, since many trading principals made it clear that a change of ownership of the Corporation would lead to a dramatic loss of agencies. In the circumstances, it is a tribute to the management that the status of Guthrie Berhad has never been higher.

In recent years, the Corporation has adopted a policy of broadly balancing the numbers of executive and non-executive directors. This statement is an opportunity for me to pay tribute to Mr. Patrick Collings, Sir Peter Gadsden, Mr. John Gullick, Mr. John Hogg and Sir Ernest Woodroffe for the very considerable contribution they have made to the Corporation. They are seldom in the limelight, but the time and effort which they put at the disposal of the executive is substantial and invaluable. Sir Ernest Woodroffe and Mr. Hogg are also members of the Audit Committee.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

# Leigh Interests beats its forecast with £1.1m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Leigh Interests, the Black Country waste disposal experts, raised profits by two-thirds to £1.1m before tax in the year to March 31, beating the £1m forecast made just before the year end when Leigh raised £253m with an issue of convertible loan stock.

As forecast, the final dividend is 4.81p gross leaving the year's total up by 13 per cent at 7.14p. At the net level the dividend was covered just over twice by earnings of 10.6p a share compared with 8.0p in 1978-79.

Leigh's waste disposal activities contributed a larger share

of profits in 1979-80, accounting for 30 per cent of the group total. This division was also responsible for £4.2m of the £1.1m before tax in the year to March 31, beating the £1m forecast made just before the year end when Leigh raised £253m with an issue of convertible loan stock.

The two wholly-owned Sealosafe liquid waste processing plants in the West Midlands operated profitably, and Leigh is now building a third plant in Yorkshire. However, Mrs Joan Agar, chairman, warns that the downturn in industrial activity was beginning to affect business in the final quarter of the year. The Sealosafe plant jointly owned with Tunnel Holdings was short of work and

made a loss, though smaller than the previous year.

Leigh's other activities produced improved profits from the Ford motor dealership, which has now been moved to a site in Perry Barr. Higher profits from the building supplies companies were largely cancelled out by losses from the extracting business, where management has been changed.

After spending £2.6m on waste disposal sites and processing plant, Leigh ended the year with borrowings equal to 14 per cent of shareholders' funds, excluding the cash raised from the convertible issue.

## Brooke Tool prepared for boom in the US

The serious fire at Brooke

Tool's Buxford Machine Tools factory in May 1979, has proved not so much a disaster, but the board say, more a "blessing in disguise". The rebuilt factory has been laid out to facilitate production of a "major new product" to be launched in January.

Buxford makes lathes for educational and training use. The new product will also have industrial applications. Brooke Tool has spent about £300,000 on top of the insurance money on the new factory.

Demand for educational and other machine tools is booming in the United States, where the market is still very fragmented. Brooke Tool has just set up a new operation to distribute its products nationally from a New England base. A profit contribution is expected by the September, 1981, year-end.

Back in Britain, Mr David Saunders, the chairman, says the group has just had "a magnificent last ten days" of orders. That includes orders for four large lathes from a "very solid" British intermediary for clients in Libya, Iraq and Egypt.

The group sees more scope for growth now in the cutting tool side, and especially in mining tools, than in machine-tools, which now provide half its turnover. The outlook is healthy.

Interim pre-tax profits to March 31 were £320,000 against £212,000, in spite of the engineering and steel strikes. Turnover rose from £3.26m to £5.27m.

Interest costs rose substantially, at £107,000 compared to £45,000 a year earlier. The interim dividend has gone up a fifth, to 2.07p gross, suggesting a prospective yield for the year of 9.5 per cent with the shares now at 52p.

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Currency  
Cents Per  
Share

Amount of dividend declared ..... 50.00  
Less : South African non-resident Shareholders' tax at 13.684% ..... 6.843  
..... 43.158

Less : U.K. income tax at 16.316% on the gross amount of the dividend of 30 cents ..... 8.158

..... 35.00

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London Office :  
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5th June, 1980

Note : The Company has been requested by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to state : Under the double tax agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa, the South Africa non-resident shareholders' tax applicable to the dividend is allowable as a credit against the United Kingdom tax payable in respect of the dividend. The rate of tax at the reduced rate of 16.316% instead of the basic rate of 30% represents an allowance of credit at the rate of 13.684%.

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6th June, 1980

## Shares rise as Pegler results cheer market

By Peter Wilson-Smith

After seeing profits fall by a quarter in the first half, Pegler-Hatterley stemmed the second-half slide to 4 per cent to leave full-year profits only £1.78m lower at £12.4m before tax.

The outcome was at the top end of market expectations and, combined with a small increase in the final dividend to put the total up by 6 per cent to £13.6p gross, was enough to push the shares 11p higher to 111p.

However, the outlook for the current year is uncertain. Pegler says it is impossible to forecast but order intake has slackened appreciably since April.

The group has also recently announced redundancies in its building products division—one of the few areas to increase profits in 1979-80—where a fifth of the workforce at Pegler's in Doncaster will lose their jobs. There are also believed to be plans for redundancies in other parts of the group.

In contrast to many manufacturing companies, Pegler-Hatterley entered the recession with a strong balance sheet.

Despite capital spending of

Sir Peter Matthews, chairman of Pegler-Hatterley.

£4.7m in 1979-80 the cash outflow was held to less than £3m and year-end net debt was equal to only 5.5 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Last year's downturn in profits was partly accounted for by the engineering strike and by the rise in interest charges from £136,000 to £151,000.

The main influence here was the downturn to a small trading loss from the valve division, which exports about two-fifths of sales and has suffered from the strong pound. Particularly hard hit was the stainless steel valve side selling to the process plant and petrochemical industries where competition is fierce.

The building products division increased profits and so did the merchandising division which was also the only part of the group to increase volume sales. For the group as a whole, turnover rose from £98.2m to £109.95m.

The downturn in trading profits was partly offset by higher profits from associated companies which had a very strong second half. The main impetus behind this increase from £4.5m to £4.94m was the South African company, Consolidated Brassfoundry Holdings, in which Pegler has a 38 per cent stake. Selling plumbers' and engineers' fittings, it has done well in a booming South African economy.

With turnover rising from £5.26m to £5.8m, pretax profits of the Pleasurama entertainment and amusements group have increased by 24 per cent to £1.53m. The interim dividend goes up from 1.18p to 1.28p gross to reduce disparity between payments.

The board comments that because of the seasonal nature of some of the group's activities, the results for the first half-year are not necessarily indicative of the full year's results. It is too early to make a forecast.

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The downturn in trading profits was partly offset by higher profits



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Appointments Vacant also on page 20.

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General

## Motoring

### The motorists' friend and champion

The Seventy-fifth anniversary of the Automobile Association has been marked by the publication of a typically large and attractively produced official history which reminds us that the association plays, and has always played, two separate roles.

On the one hand it provides services to members in return for an annual subscription, advising on routes and traffic conditions, appointing garages, dealing with roadside breakdowns. On the other, it acts as a motorists' pressure group, never shy to add its voice to public controversies.

That duality was implicit in the formation of the AA in 1905. It was largely set up to provide patrols that could give warnings to motorists of the police speed traps that were so outraging the car driving fraternity. In one way or another motorists have felt themselves persecuted ever since, and the AA has been a willing champion.

Whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer increases car tax or petrol duty, the AA is there with its denunciation of yet another blow against the already battered motorist. Often, it must be said, such comments are offered more as a ritual than in the hope that they will change anything.

Indeed just how much notice is taken of the AA, which does, after all, have more than five million members, is hard to determine. The very size of the membership means that it cannot realistically be consulted. The dozen or so members who turn up for the annual meeting do not necessarily voice the opinions of the many who stay away.

So is the AA representative? How many of the five million support its (to my mind) courageous and correct advocacy of the compulsory wearing of seat belts? Short of sending out questionnaires, which would be prohibitively expensive, the answer can only be guessed. Yet unless the AA can claim to reflect the broad view of its members, what weight do its pronouncements carry?

That is one of the issues touched upon by Hugh Bart-King in his comprehensive *The AA: A History of the First 75 Years of the Automobile Association 1905-80*. As might be expected from a body once associated with the *Reader's Digest*, the book is weighty and generously illustrated, as it must be to justify a price of £14.95.

Although obviously limited by the need to set out the official record, Mr Bart-King is pleasantly detailed and does not avoid such contentious issues as the AA's once



The Citroen CX Reflex—character, flair and a new engine.

feudal attitude to labour relations, its traditional secrecy on financial matters and the notorious self-perpetuating committee.

He also relates the development of the AA to the wider motoring context, showing how, around 1920, the association pioneered the roadside service station and played a big part in the development of national signposting. In charting the fortunes of the AA he provides a social history of motoring.

One of the AA's most controversial decisions of recent years has been to enter commercial areas like book publishing, holidays and insurance. Critics say that is an unwarranted diversion from the central function of looking after the motorist; the AA retorts that such activities make money and help to contain costs.

The most recent example of such enterprise is the Book of British Villages (£10.95) where, again, the *Reader's Digest* influence is plain. The book is splendid to look at, with fine colour illustrations on almost every page, but written, apart from special contributions by John Arlott, Richard Adams, Professor W. G. Hoskins and others, in a rather anonymous style. About 700 villages are described and if the books sells they could soon be choked with cars.

#### Test: Citroen CX Reflex

To drive a Citroen, and particularly the CX, is to enter a different world of motoring, one of character, flair and, some would say, eccentricity. The feel of the

suspension, steering and brakes immediately marks the Citroen out from the common run. Even in its details, the single windscreen wiper, the "piano key" controls, the revolving drum instruments—a Citroen could be no other car.

About most cars it is possible to be neutral, unenthusiastic while recognizing that a steel box with a wheel at each corner that travels faithfully from A to B is, for most motorists, the heart of the matter. The Citroen aims much higher and inevitably provokes strong feelings: for some it is an engineering delight for others a riot of gimmickry that can be expensive to maintain and repair.

This writer leans heavily towards the first view, though from the happy position of not having to pick up the bills. A Citroen proclaims that there can be more to designing a car than is apparent from a Cortina or a Marina or most Japanese vehicles and the proof is in the driving: *cog au vin* versus chicken and chips.

The Reflex is a significant development of the big CX car, dropping the venerable Citroen two-litre engine in favour of the modern, all-alloy overhead camshaft unit developed jointly by Peugeot and Renault. It comes to Citroen by courtesy of the merger with Peugeot, one of many current examples of how companies competing in the showrooms are pooling resources to mutual advantage.

On all counts the new engine is an improvement, giving considerably better fuel economy, a useful boost to performance and quieter running. The original CX two-litre

was not the fleetest in its class and it would be wrong to pretend that the Renault/Peugeot engine has transformed the car. But acceleration is a little sharper, there is better pulling power and a higher maximum speed.

The impressive gain, however, is in economy. According to the government figures the car does four miles more to the gallon in town driving than its predecessor, and open road consumption is lower, too. My average, in mixed conditions, was a creditable 27 mpg. The five-speed version, the Athena, makes long distance cruising more economical still.

Otherwise the virtues of the CX are those that won it the Car of the Year award on its introduction six years ago. They start with the superb ride quality provided by the hydro-pneumatic self-tensioning suspension; the ultra-responsive (some might find it too responsive) Variodrive steering system which manages to be acceptably light with only two and a half turns from lock to lock; and the all-disc brakes that react to the merest touch.

To the soft suspension are allied generously upholstered seats into which one sinks as into an armchair and there is plenty of legroom back and front, though a tall driver could find his head rather near the roof. The car can be criticized for an indifferent ventilation system, somewhat rubbery gear-change and, perhaps, for its sheer size (15ft 3in long), which makes it not the easiest of vehicles to park.

Enjoyment of any car must, in the last resort, be a matter of taste and contrary to what

there will be those who will be the critics of the CX. Damped, the bodyroll, the seats too squash there are plenty of cars. Prices went up, the Reflex now costs the better equipped

**Quieter Mins**

BL has belatedly got the most persistent of the Mini by introducing sound deadening measures to reduce interior noise to seven decibels.

Few areas of the car are overlooked. There, bonded to the roof headlining, both sides, bulkhead have been even the fresh air intakes treated so that it engine noise. From areas are now covered with carpet and applied to the rear floor and back parcel.

Another change is 850 and 1000 mode gallon fuel tank at the Clubman. The extra capacity should enable heavy-footed drivers to fill 300 miles between fills.

Sir Alex Issigonis, Mini, is looking arrangements to the car in production after the slightly bigger Metro in October.

Pete

## CAR BUYER'S GUIDE

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

Frank Dale & Steps

1929 Rolls-Royce 20 horse Limousine. A magnificently restored car in carriage green and black.

1957 Bentley Continental S1 feedback. Royal red, powered steering, an exceptional example.

1958 Rolls-Royce Silver Wraith "Empress". Please telephone for details.

1958 Bentley Continental S III convertible by Mulliner and in showroom condition.

ALWAYS 40 CARS IN STOCK

101 Farm Lane, Fulham, London, SW5 1

Telephone: 01-588 8724. Telex: 82855 E.

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